

Save and Buy a Bond

Uncle Sam is borrowing money to carry on the war. He wants \$50 or \$100 from you for this purpose and will give an interest bearing bond, free from taxation.

These are called "Liberty Bonds." They are to help "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof" as is written on the old bell at Philadelphia, and they mean more than that. They mean liberty for the world.

Now we ought all of us to be saving money anyhow, and we certainly ought to save money and buy a bond this summer.

Merit in the Army

To many a position men "get in" by means of some "pull."

In the army this certainly ought not to be possible. When a man is to be made an officer so that the lives of his comrades depend upon his ability, promptness, and watchfulness, it is absolutely necessary that we should get the best men. We think that the officers training camps now established are going to be conducted on this basis. They are demanding hard work, careful study, and are going to give commission on merit.

Kentucky University Borrows Some Berea Ideas

The University of Kentucky has just been overhauled by a "Probe Committee," and extensive reforms introduced. Judge Barker, while not a professional educator, is shown to have done remarkably well with conditions which were far from good.

The reforms which are proposed include a real Registrar's Office, regard for character as well as scholarship in professors, supervision of students' rooms, and other matters which Berea College attends to with great care. A state institution cannot exert the moral influence of a Christian College, but it can be conducted on principles of honor and avoid things which definitely demoralize.

FOURTH OF JULY

Great Celebration, At Berea—Elaborate Preparations—All Organizations Invited to Participate.

Steps have been taken to have an observance of Independence Day, at Berea, such as befits the serious crisis which faces our country. It is designed to make the occasion a field day for patriotism, worthy of the old times when the people turned out in mass, to celebrate the birth of our nation, which now has become one of the greatest the world ever had. All the people of the surrounding country and those of neighboring towns are invited to turn aside from their usual occupations and to unite with us in this fitting recognition of our nation's natal day.

At a public meeting held on Monday night, June 18th, measures were taken to secure an efficient management of all the details connected with the successful carrying out of an enterprise of such magnitude and importance. The following committees are constituted:

General committee of arrangements: LeVant Dodge, Howard Hudson, and A. W. Hamilton.
Special committees: Publicity,

J. W. Herndon, C. H. Wertenberger, A. F. Scruggs, Miles E. Marsh, and Wm. Jesse Baird.

Finance and Grounds: Howard Hudson, Thos. J. Osborne, and R. H. Chrisman.

Law and Order: John L. Gay, Andrew Isaacs, and L. A. Watkins.

Speakers and Literary Program: LeVant Dodge, E. B. English, and M. E. Vaughn.

Music: Geo. H. Felton, Geo. G. Dick, and C. M. Canfield.

Parade: John Miller, A. W. Hamilton, and Francis O. Clark.

Booths and Refreshments: Mrs. Martha Early, Mrs. G. E. Porter, Mrs. Lou Wyatt, Mrs. Margaret Cornelius, Mrs. Laura Chrisman.

The Red Cross Organization will have exclusive charge of refreshments. Any surplus above meeting the general expenses, will go to the Red Cross fund. All are urged to buy dinners and lunches of them. Further particulars will be given later.

Railing Stops Loaded Car.

Cleveland, O., June 19.—A heavy iron railing on the drawbridge over Cuyahoga river saved fifty passengers in a street car from probable instant death when the car split a derailing switch and left the tracks. Men leaped from the windows to escape, but none was seriously hurt. The bridge is seventy-three feet high.

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Well on two hundred names have been added to our mailing list since the first of the month, which means as many homes will be made happy fifty-two times without failure. Why should we not be glad when so many are happy at our expense? If you are not happy see one of our representatives and get a year's supply for one dollar.

Many requested a reprint of Mr. Candee's story of his experience of being mobbed and tarred. Read it in this issue and remember the writer is eighty-six years of age and still a live wire.

Are you keeping up with the fine list of aspirants for our offices of trust, found on page eight? This is a good list from which to select your man. Meet them and get acquainted with them and you will vote more intelligently.

The Mountain Farming section of The Citizen each week is worth many times the price of the paper during these war times while the Government is trying so hard to have a good food supply.

Berea Summer School

June 13--August 7, 1917

EIGHT WEEKS

Summer Term

Summer Terms are now the most important terms of the best schools of the country.

It is a time when teachers may go to school to refresh their minds and get new ideas to carry back to their own schools.

There are two or three hundred teachers and prospective teachers in Eastern Kentucky who should attend summer school now. It would add to their efficiency and give them greater skill in meeting the many school difficulties that arise. There are many other ambitious people besides teachers who should go to summer school; High School and College students who failed in a study or lacked one of completing some course this spring should attend summer school at Berea and bring up all deficiencies.

Berea is delightful place to spend the summer and offers all the inducements for study.

The expenses are much lower than can be found anywhere else in the country; in fact it costs less to spend the summer in school at Berea than it does to live at home.

EXPENSES FOR EIGHT WEEKS

Tuition Fee, for eight points or one unit,	\$10.00
Tuition Fee, for four points or one-half unit,	\$ 5.00
Hospital Fee, for Boarding Students	\$ 1.00
Board and Room	\$15.00

If you desire to enter the Summer Term send your application at once to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secretary
Berea, Kentucky

IN OUR OWN STATE

July 1 has been designated "Patriotic Sunday" and Gov. Stanley, in a proclamation, requests that it be generally observed throughout Kentucky.

Representatives of Louisville contractors are in Washington, anxious to secure the contract for the construction of the cantonment. However, a Lexington firm apparently has the advantage over local men.

The Kentucky Press Association, moving up its programme one day, closed its annual mid-summer convention Saturday after electing Lieut. Col. Robert J. McBryde, of the First Kentucky Regiment, who is now at Fort Sill, Okla., on military duty, president. Other officers elected included Woodson May, of Somerset, vice-president, and J. C. Alecock, of Jeffersonton, secretary-treasurer.

Full Allotment Taken

Perry County's apportionment of Liberty bonds has been subscribed in full. The amount subscribed up to Friday morning was \$40,000 when the First National Bank subscribed the remaining \$60,000 of the \$100,000 allotment.

Estill County Teachers' Institute

Superintendent J. H. Richardson announces that the Estill County Teachers' Institute will be held at Irvine beginning July 2. The instructors are Professors F. O. Clark and Carl Hunt of Berea. These gentlemen are well known in Estill County and the selection will meet with general approval.

The common schools will begin July 2, the first week being taken up by the institute.

Powell County Rich in Oil

Powell County adjoining Estill County is coming fast and shows some nice wells, and where the Irvine field will end up yet remains to be seen as it is gradually working into adjoining Counties of Lee, Powell, Wolfe, and thence no one knows where at this time.

Marion Prepares for Big Fourth Celebration

Preparations are being made for (Continued on Page Five)

WOMEN ASKED TO REGISTER

WOMEN ARE URGED TO ENLIST IN CAMPAIGN TO CONSERVE FOODSTUFFS.

Those Who Remain at Home Can Lend Hand By Saving, Says Hoover, in Outline of His Plans for Enrolling Housewives of Nation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—Herbert C. Hoover outlined his plans for enlisting the nation's housewives as actual members of the food administration and appealed to them to join him in the fight for conservation measures and the elimination of waste. The women will be enrolled during a period of registration from July 1 to July 15 through the Council of National Defense and the state defense councils. Mr. Hoover is proceeding at the direction of President Wilson, who, without waiting for Congress to enact the Administration food bills, directed him to proceed with the organization of the food administration in so far as it contemplates assembling volunteer effort.

"As requested by the President," says his statement, "we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men, likewise engaged in food preparation and in the distribution of food, to also volunteer to the national service in their various branches. We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle, but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and transported in our own country and to our allies in such a way as to get the most out of it."

Evading War Profit Taxes.

Washington, June 19.—The extent of the attempted evasion of profit taxes by munition makers, imposed by congress last September, thus far brought to the attention of the treasury department totals more than \$10,000,000. It may go as high as \$15,000,000.

SEEK TO BLOCK FOOD CONTROL

Filibuster in Senate Threatens Measure.

STATE GOVERNORS BACK BILL

House Expected to Pass Food Law This Week, But Senate is Expected to Protract Debate and Delay Enactment.

Washington, June 19.—Determined opposition has been disclosed to the second administration food bill—for governmental control of foodstuffs and other necessities—by the opening of debate on the measure in both branches of congress. So persistent is this opposition, particularly by a certain group of senators, that it threatens to prevent its enactment by July 1, as urgently requested by President Wilson.

No food control legislation will be enacted if the men who have been making extortionate profits out of foodstuffs since the European war began and who have been reaping a particularly rich harvest since the United States entered the war can have their way. There is some honest difference of opinion as to whether the administration food control bill is wise in all its provisions, but it is not this difference of opinion that threatens to hold up all food legislation. The stumbling block is the food lobby which has been gathering here for several weeks and which is now among the most formidable lobbies ever present in Washington.

Passage of the bill by the house late this week is confidently expected by administration leaders. But advocates as well as opponents in the senate believe the debate there will be protracted for several weeks, and unless the president adopts some extraordinary steps to hasten action, the law hardly can be enacted in time to set up the food administration before harvesting begins.

Administration supporters privately expressed fear of a senate filibuster. They are prepared, if necessary, to invoke for the first time the senate's new anti-filibuster rules.

Hoover Meets Committee.

In an effort to allay senate opposition it was arranged to have an informal conference today between senators and Herbert C. Hoover, chosen by the president to be food administrator with immediate charge of exercising the powers sought. At the suggestion of Senator Ransdell, Mr. Hoover was invited to appear at a public meeting of the agriculture committee and explain the legislation. A general invitation to all senators to attend and question Mr. Hoover was extended.

In the initial discussion of the bill, administration spokesmen urged that mobilization of America's food power in the war, demanded radical steps and vesting of new and wide powers in the president. The opposition protested that a dictatorship and interference with business and individual rights were proposed, and questioned the constitutionality of the legislation.

Both houses made the measure their pending business with the purpose of keeping the legislation continuously under discussion until disposed of, excluding virtually all other business. The house held the first of a series of night sessions to expediate the debate, and night sessions may be resorted to later in the senate.

There was but scant attendance of member in either branch, about seventy-five to 100 staying on the floor in the house, and an average of less than thirty in the senate.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chosen to have charge of the bill in the senate, urged it as a war necessity, declaring governmental control of food as essential as men and munitions. Senator Sheppard of Texas, Democrat, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, also spoke in behalf of the bill.

President Wilson in his demand on the congress for food legislation is being backed by most of the state governors, and the outlook for the legislation is hopeful in spite of the work of the lobby.

Editors to Meet.

Indianapolis, June 19.—The members of the Indiana Democratic Editorial association will hold their summer meeting in Indianapolis on June 27 and 28. The Indiana Democratic club, through Bert Hendren, president, is now preparing to entertain the visitors. Many of the editors will be accompanied by their wives.

Red Cross Dividend.

New York, June 19.—A "Red Cross dividend" of 1 per cent was declared by the American Smelters company. The disbursement will amount to about \$400,000.

WORLD NEWS

The German Emperor is much enraged by the abdication of the king of Greece, his brother-in-law. He says it will only be temporary, for Germany will restore him by might of arms. England and France favor the younger son, Alexander, as king, because he is less German in sympathy than his older brother, the heir to the throne.

The American Commission to Russia has arrived at Petrograd and has been given quarters in the winter royal palace. Mr. Root, the chairman, has given the message of the United States in behalf of the committee to the Provisional Government and it was warmly received. He quoted at length from President Wilson's famous message to Congress.

The reception to General Pershing in Paris was enthusiastic beyond expectation. The people could not do enough to show their appreciation. He has avoided all social functions, as much as possible, and begun to prepare for the coming of the American troops. Headquarters have been established in Paris and the general has visited the lines on the frontier.

England has issued orders that all the political prisoners from Ireland be released. It is her desire that the coming convention of Irish leaders shall be given full opportunity to reach a complete and satisfactory solution of the Home Rule problem.

The United States has sent a note to China seeking to head off the impending revolution in that country. Japan is offended that she was not consulted before this action was taken, and a Japanese commission has been appointed to visit the United States and discuss the whole eastern question. Thus a great opportunity is given our country to settle many important matters.

The Liberty Loan of two billion dollars was closed on Friday, at noon. The amount was over subscribed by about a billion dollars, and still more was coming in as time to close came. The Secretary of the Treasury says that only the amount originally asked for will be received and the surplus will be returned.

The eyes of the world are on Congress this week watching the progress of the bill on food control, which has been reported from the committee. The President has used all his powers to hasten this bill as he wishes it passed before the new harvest begins. The bill will be placed ahead of the regular order, and discussion will begin at once.

DRIVE UP VARDAR PLAN OF ENTENTE

Designed to Reclaim Serbia From Touts.

BRITISH HOLD MAIN POINTS

Present Activities of Allied Troops Indicate Drive to Sever Main Artery of Teutonic Alliance, the Berlin-Constantinople Railroad.

London, June 19.—From latest developments in the Balkans a great entente drive up the valley of the Vardar in Macedonia, designed to separate the Bulgars from their allies, to reclaim Serbia and to sever the main artery of the Teutonic alliance, the Berlin-Constantinople railroad, a drive which the world has been expecting for two campaigns, is apparently impending.

With the withdrawal of the menace to their rear through the elimination of Constantinople, to Britis have withdrawn from some of their advanced positions east of Struma river on the extreme easterly end of the front. This movement to a strong defensive position near the bridgehead protects the allied right wing, while reconnoitering activity has been pronounced along the Vardar river.

It has been frequently pointed out by military observers that virtually the only practicable route for a sub-

(Continued on Page Four)

A Good Word for Laurel County

Candee Tells How It Feels To Be Mobbed and Tarred.
Reprinted by request of many of Mr. Candee's Friends.

We told how the half-hearted mob brought us to Pittmans where preparations had been made to tar and feather the abolitionists.

The leader had been provided with a keg of tar; this in hand, he addressed Bro. Kendrick; "Young man, you are not married and are evidently seeking a nigger companion." "Come out here," (leading out door.) "and I will give you fitting preparation for your courtship." "As for Candee, I shall have nothing to do with him. He has a family and is a neighboring citizen;" (I should have enjoyed this exemption and implied compliment more if I had not realized that this lawyer, Mark Hardin, probably had more respect for some gunmen in Jackson Co. than he had for me or my family. He was in the habit of attending Circuit Court at McKee, I never knew of his being there again.) "Pull off your coat or leave it on as you please. I'm going to give you a little anointing with tar to match the sweet odor of your honey love."

Off went his hat, coat and vest, and watch which were held in trust by a bystander. The tar was put only in his hair and whiskers, tho in good measure. A cry was made for feathers. But no feathers for such a job from that landlady! Even the landlord ordered them out of his yard into the street. Some one said there were shavings behind the house; "let's have some." This call was vigorously cried down by disgusted members of the mob.

I was by Bro. Kendrick's side trying to keep the tar from dripping on his clothes. While doing this, a hot-headed fellow from London, cried out, "I believe Candee is just as bad as Kendrick is." "Here" (grabbing the paddle) "old fellow, strip off your duds if you wish." He put the tar only in my hair and whiskers. Being a hot day, the tar was in my eyes in a minute's time.

That whole mob, but two who went the other way, were on their horses and away for London in five minutes. While they were mounting their horses I called out to them, inviting them to call on me at my home in McKee. "Yes," one fellow replied, "you'd be d-n glad to see us in McKee." I told them I would treat them the best I knew how. I could not see them but I heard them galloping off in haste.

Next thing on the program was to clean the tar out of our hair and whiskers. The landlord very kindly furnished lard to loosen it and soap and water to wash it out.

We were surrounded by a large crowd of local spectators who were not slow to express their sympathy with us. Even the fellow from the Bluegrass who saluted us when we first rode up, with the cry, at the top of his voice, "Hang 'em, hang 'em, hang 'em higher than Haman; Why do they not come down to the Bluegrass and preach their incendiaryism?" Even this fellow was just as boisterous in his praises of us and curses against the mob as he was in his first salutation to us. "You're a d-n sight better men than I am. No man could treat me that way and live. I'd kill him, etc."

We told him we would not harm a hair of their head if we could; that they had our sympathy and pity much more than we needed theirs.

Kendrick wanted his hair clipped off to aid in getting rid of the tar. This man, Love—this was his name—pulled his scissors out of his vest pocket and kindly did the clipping.

While we were jollying each other on our good fortune in receiving so little personal damage, and in having such efficient helpers and such a big job of propaganda work done as those fellows had just performed, who should come hobbling in but Bobby Jones, behind one of those two non-London fellows, who, on their way back home, discovered him resting and eating pie in a friendly neighbor's house. They felt it incumbent upon them to treat him to a little tar, so they brought him in for that purpose. When he was on his knees, hat and coat off and while the administrator was dipping up the tar, Bro. Kendrick asked him to put but little in "the poor old man's gray hair." The fel-

low for some reason complied with the request and immediately mounted his horse and sped away.

I had another good opportunity to decry against slavery. And I told those people that that example of its evil effects would do more to propagate abolitionism than I could do in preaching for years; that it reminded me of the way my father treated his seed corn with tar before planting in to prevent the black birds and ground squirrels from pulling it up after it had sprouted. He smeared it with tar by immersing it in a mixture of melted tar and warm water, then to dry it and prepare it for handling, mixed it with clay dust. I told them that this tarring of the seed which we were sowing would preserve it till it would spring up and bear an abundant harvest.

This prediction was literally fulfilled. When the war cloud burst and these people were called upon to secede from the Union, they understood the meaning of it all, and were found on the Union side.

I have no doubt that some members of that very mob were found among those that took their guns upon their shoulders and marched and died in defense of the Union flag. They saw that the war was the creation of slavery on the Southern side and the defender of liberty in the northern side.

And I confess that I have no little satisfaction in thinking that I contributed a little mite toward the awakening of those people to a sense of their peril and their obligation.

Well, we got back to the Mobley neighborhood when it was too late for the funeral. It had to be postponed again. We said that night with a young man whose courageous wife insisted on having it "norted" that we would preach in their house that night. But the husband was too timid to stand for it. So the preaching had to be given up. Instead, the young husband got his wife up at 2 o'clock next morning to get breakfast for us so we could get off before daylight. We got a good, early breakfast, all right.

But we persisted in delaying our mounting until after "sun up."

In due time we moved on our way unmolested, of course; Kendrick and Jones back to McKee, and I on to Clay County to fill another appointment. When I got there, I found that a report of the tarring incident had preceded me. It produced some embarrassment among my friends, but nothing serious.

When I got back to McKee, I found that Bro. Kendrick had flown to the North. He wrote back to Bro. Blanton that he felt much happier on the Ohio side of the "big ditch" than he did on the Kentucky side. That is the last I have ever heard of him. Where is he? Who can tell me?

I had taken much pleasure in thinking of the lenient treatment we had received from the mob and of the many new warm friends the tarring had made for us and our cause and the vastly good influence it would have in all that hill country. But my greatest surprise and supreme satisfaction came when I went down immediately upon my return home to stem the poorly concealed taunts I expected from my political enemies to find those who were most opposed to my teaching raving mad at the leaders of the mob and full of unfeigned sympathy for me. They seemed to take a tarring performance as a personal insult to themselves. I had before heard of their estimate of myself and of my mission; "Candee is a gentleman but his teaching is abominable!"

But what about that funeral? What became of it? Well, the climax of my joy in my Kentucky life came to me at that long delayed funeral, four or five years after the close of the war when I was called back there to officiate. Such a crowd of interested and welcoming people one seldom meets! They were new born citizens, and they felt it! They were all my "old friends." Though some of them did not know it (nor did I) at the time I was tarred; some owned up and asked pardon. One good old Baptist

preacher came forward with moistened eyes and cheeks, grasping my hand and saying, "Bro. Candee, I was not in the mob but like the young man in the Gospel" (referring to Saul of Tarsus) "I consented to it and I want you to forgive me for that."

Sad to say, that was the last time I was ever there. My health failed and I had to leave Kentucky.

COMMON-SENSE IN EATING

David Paulson, M.D., of the Hinsdale Sanitarium.

First: Eat more natural food. This is the time of the year when Dr. Evans says that many people have a touch of scurvy. They have lived all winter on "hog and hominy," or its equivalent. He advises that we turn our attention to green garden truck to cleanse the blood, such as cold slaw, lettuce, carrots.

Genuine, old-fashioned Graham flour is better for the health than white flour, because God has put the vitamins and much of the mineral in the covering of the grain. The same is true of natural brown rice. When fowls were fed exclusively on polished rice for three weeks they began to be paralyzed and suffered other symptoms of disease. When they were fed on whole rice they were soon restored. We invite those who can not secure natural rice in their home markets to correspond with us.

Second: Do not fry starchy foods in grease. In frying them the grease percolates down through and covers every little particle of starch with a coating of fat so that it is bomb-proof to both mouth and stomach digestion. The digestive juices can not get at it until the food reaches the small intestine and the bile cuts off the grease.

Some folks say they like fried foods. That is no sign they are good for them. Some people steal because they like to. The thing to do is to add the fat to the food when we eat instead of soaking it in fat while it is being cooked.

Third: Do not eat blistering, burning condiments. God never intended those substances to come in contact with the delicate mucous membrane of the digestive organs. I have occasionally put a mustard plaster on the outside of a stomach, but then I took it off when it began to raise blisters. Those who put it on the inside must leave it there. And remember that a blister on the inside means a gastric ulcer. Mustard, pepper, Worcester sauce, and the rest of that family, have no business in the human system. God has put the flavor in every food just as He has put a fragrance in every flower. What is the use of spoiling good food by adding to it such crude, coarse, blistering, burning substances as fiery spices and stinging condiments?

If food tastes flat without these things try it for a few weeks and God will begin to restore to you your normal taste so you can appreciate normal foods. Common table salt, used moderately, is an exception, for it is a substance which naturally exists in the blood; which is not true of these other wretched things.

Fourth: Do not eat large quantities of protein food. The body can use advantageously a moderate amount for building and repair material. The waste products that result from it are virulent poisons, and pave the way for Bright's disease, high blood pressure, nervous prostration, and many other disorders. Modern medical science has learned how to conquer practically every disease except those that result from over-eating, and especially eating too much of the beefsteak line of food. God put ten per cent of this kind of food in grains; and that is the right proportion.

Many people have deluded themselves into thinking that they must eat this sort of food in order to be strong. That is a mistake. The ox does not get its strength by eating another ox. Corn is not made into better food by being changed into pork; in fact, it may have trichina or take worm added to it. There is no advantage in eating second-hand food any more than there is in wearing second-hand clothes.

Fifth: Do not eat between meals. Children should not be permitted to piece at all hours of the day. Nature does everything in regular rhythm. When we persist in breaking into that we speedily break down the digestive system. We should consult principle instead of inclination. Those who persist in munching between meals will in the end pay their just penalty to both doctors and drug stores, and may even find that nature is not over-anxious to forgive them for their continual transgressions.

Sixth: Fletcherize. Some one has said if you chew long you will live long. Too many people think they have not time to eat. They merely chop their food up enough so that they can swallow it without choking.

God put the teeth in the mouth, and if we insist that the stomach shall do the work that was intended for the teeth we are laying the foundation for gastric ulcer, hyperacidity, and many other unpleasant disorders. We owe a debt of gratitude to Horace Fletcher for helping us to discover the importance of fletcherizing.

Seventh: Why indulge in light stimulants at mealtime? Dr. Evans, formerly health commissioner of the City of Chicago, wrote recently in the Chicago Tribune: "In order that no misunderstanding may arise I should say that physiologists regard coffee, tea, tobacco and whisky as drugs in the same sense that opium and cocaine are." Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of health for the city of Pittsburg, wrote recently: "Neither coffee nor tea is to be considered a food. Both are stimulants; and it is this which is responsible for their popularity. As with all other stimulants, there is a continual tendency to over-indulgence because a moderate allowance after a time fails to give the necessary incitement to the nervous system. While the mind is often stimulated to good work for a short time by coffee or tea, any stimulus which they give is transitory, for there is a period of depression following the use of all stimulants. Hot water, or the 'cambric tea' (hot water, whole milk and sugar) of our childhood days is far better.

Eighth: After you have bowed your head and thanked the Lord for the meal which He has permitted you to enjoy, do not forget to be thankful during the entire meal. It is good for the digestion, Fletcher said, "Do not eat when you are bad, or mad, or sad; only when you are glad." Cheer up before you eat and be cheerful when you do eat.

We have made marvelous discoveries in a thousand different directions during these recent years, but most people have as yet learned little or nothing as to how to "eat, or drink to the glory of God."—I Cor.

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU

If you want to live in the kind of a town

Like the kind of a town you like. You needn't slip your clothes in a grip

And start on a long, long hike. You'll only find what you left behind.

For there's nothing that's really new.

It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town.

It isn't the town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid

Lest somebody else gets ahead. When every one works and nobody shirks

You can raise a town from the dead;

And if while you make your personal stake

Your neighbors can make one, too. Your town will be what you want to see.

It isn't the town—it's you.

Exit the Gypsies.

In various parts of Russia, notably in the Ural district, hordes of gypsies still linger, and they are also famous for their music, the rendering of gypsy songs being a popular feature in the entertainments of the principal Russian cities. But in most countries the race is fast disappearing, partly through absorption into the native populations and to some extent, as in England, through the forests and commons, which were formerly the gypsies' haunts and retreats, being brought within the purview or under the control of urban authorities ever ready to stamp out the nomadic pest wherever it may appear.—New York Telegram.

A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain, an evening rainbow of fair weather.

LIBERTY STATUE GIFT TO JOFFRE



Photo by American Press Association.

On his recent visit to New York the hero of the Marne was presented with a miniature statue of Liberty in gold bought by popular subscriptions.

A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY

The Penniman Mansion Which Was Recently Burned in New Baintree

The burning of the old Col. Penniman house and all the buildings April 2 was indeed a loss, not only to the Titus family who occupied it, but to the community—a county landmark, a place admired by visitors, and by all who had occupied it, sorrow in its loss. The house was built by Col. Henry Penniman in 1804 and cost him \$8,000. Four years were occupied in the erection of the mansion, all hand work, in the most thorough and finished manner, completed in 1808. A square house with a pretty balustrade on the roof, under which showed handsome work on the four sides. The manor proper contained, without the ell, 8 large square rooms, 15 by 17 feet and 9 feet high sheathed up nearly three feet in height, joined in length only, and showing the immense timber used in those days. The mantels in those rooms, five inches in width, were ornamented, some of them supporting columns. Some rooms had centre pieces in the ceiling, cornices finished in rope work and meeting in the center of each side of the room. The same work showed on some door casings and at the top of the wide board sheathing. A long hall 42 feet in length run thru the center of the house, the ceiling arched. At each end of the hall were outside doors with fancy windows overhead, surmounted by eagles perched in the center over which were small urns. Opening into this hall was a square hall with winding stairs to a hall above where there was a center piece in the ceiling, a fancy window and landscape paper. One of the large chambers showed ancient paper on the walls made in squares, canopy border. There were two small chambers beside two upper halls and closets that would put a city apartment to shame.

It is not known who was the carpenter who built the house. Col. Penniman's family entertained many

notable people, among them Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, Judge Adin Thayer and William Dickinson of Worcester. It was also a meeting place of ministerial conferences. The farm of one hundred acres included six acres given to the town by Henry Penniman for a training field in 1795, who also gave \$300 for a bell in 1800. His son, Col. Henry Penniman and Joseph Bowman gave a new town clock in 1802. Col. Penniman gave an organ to the church, which his family supplied with players for thirty years, one daughter commencing at the age of nine years.

In the colonial mansion burned, there formerly was a pipe organ that stood in the long hall, which was built for Col. Penniman in 1815 by Mr. Pratt of Winchester, who shipped it across the country in a punge and set it up, attending to its details. The pipes of the organ were wood and lead, souvenirs of which are in existence. Rev. Henry Penniman of Berea College, Kentucky, and Dr. George Penniman of Worcester are grandsons of Col. Penniman, and sons of James Penniman.

In May 1878, Henry H. Bush bought the farm where he lived until Nov. 1906, selling it to Charles O. Johnson, who sold it to Joseph H. Titus, the present owner. This place has been the scene of many festivities, receptions, Grand Army and Bush Family reunions, corn huskings, Farmers' Club and wedding anniversaries, dear to the hearts of all. An old landmark, an old friend gone. To the family we tender our genuine sympathy in their loss, to the town also.

THE LAW.

The first step out of barbarism is the recognition of law. Primitive man knew only his own desires and the measure of his power to gratify them, but every forward step in civilization brings new laws and constantly increasing readiness to obey them. Man's mastery of self means self enforced law.

FLY IN FRANCE WITH STARS AND STRIPES



The Lafayette escadrille, composed of American aviators in France, daily carry Old Glory over the German trenches. They are standing before the Lafayette statue in Paris and include Adjutant Lufberry (second from left), Captain Tenot (center), commander of the escadrille, and Lieutenant Thaw (at right).

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Instituted 1870

Incorporated 1873

Prospective students presenting a certificate from Berea, showing an equivalent of one year of High School work will be matriculated at this college without examination.

Drug store experience not a preliminary requirement.

Pharmacy offers quicker returns than Medicine, Dentistry or Law.

Industrial Chemistry courses adapted to the needs of the student.

Address, THE DEAN

104 W. Chestnut St.

Louisville, Ky.

The Wanderer

Novelized by William A. Page
From Maurice V. Samuels'
Great Biblical Drama of the
Prodigal Son, Presented
at the Manhattan Opera
House, New York

Copyright, 1917, by William Elliott,
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gost.

And while all present sat stricken with awe and fear the holy man slowly withdrew, still shouting his curse upon the house of Nadina.

For perhaps half a minute silence reigned. The revelers ceased their riotous behavior. Lovers hesitated and spoke not. Then, as if by one accord, all broke into an outburst of hilarious and uncontrollable hysterical laughter, as if to drown out all remembrance of the unexpected visitation.

"Lights, lights!" cried Tisha, breaking away from Jether and clapping her hands to the slaves. "Bring more wine, and let there be music."

Nadina made her way through the throng to Tisha while Tola and Jether drank together.

"Pharis, the sea captain, has come," whispered Nadina to Tisha in great excitement.



NADINA, MOTHER OF TISHA.

"Pay no more attention to this young fool Jether."

At the moment. "Attended by slaves who bear his treasure chests, he is now waiting within. I have told him I would bring thee to him."

Tisha laughed scornfully. "Bring me to him?" she repeated. "When did Tisha seek favors from any man?"

Nadina shook her roughly by the arm. "This man is a great sea captain with much wealth. Couldst thou but win his favor, thy fortune is assured. Pay no more attention to this young fool Jether when thou mightest even have this merchant prince for thine own. Wait—I will bring him."

CHAPTER IX.

Pharis, the Sea Captain.

ALL turned and gazed in awe and surprise at the giant figure which now emerged from the house, following Nadina. Six feet and a half in height, with a great oriental turban, which made him seem fully six inches taller, and attired in rich and flowing garments, Pharis, the great sea captain, with bushy beard and heavy eyebrows and blackest hair, made an imposing and barbaric figure as he stood at the divan where Tisha half reclined, casting him a saucy look as he gazed upon her. Then, as she poured him a goblet of wine and tauntingly leaned forward to hand it to him, the great Pharis emitted a guttural remark which might almost have been the roar of a bull.

"Thou, girl," he spoke, a deep breath showing the emotion he felt at seeing this beautiful creature before him—"Thou, girl, thou art fair. Dost thou know who I am?"

Tisha flouted herself before him, turning full around so that he might see and admire the beauty of her back. Then, with a little gurgling laugh, she motioned for him to sit upon the divan, while she climbed upon one knee and stroked his great bushy beard. Whereat Pharis laughed, a heavy, reverberating laugh, which made Jether involuntarily turn and survey the scene in astonishment.

"Tola," he cried, drawing his friend to him anxiously, "who is that man who speaks with Tisha?"

"Pharis, the sea captain, who sails by night, that none may trace his course," explained Tola. "He goes on distant voyages to some island marked upon his chart alone, and then brings back cargoes of tin, worth more than its weight in gold for use they make of it. For his secrets I know many merchants who would pay the ransom of a king—could Tisha tempt it from him in his sleep."

Jether turned upon his friend angrily.

"Sayest thou that—yet art thou a friend of mine?" he demanded.

"So good a friend I'll lose a bag of gold for thee," answered Tola. "And tell Tisha nothing."

Jether heard the rippling laugh of the temptress as she toyed with the beard of the sea captain. He strode to her angrily, grasped her by the arm and by main strength tore her away from the captain's knee. The girl faced him angrily, and the giant of the sea stepped forward as if to smite him with one blow, had not Nadina interfered to quiet Pharis.

"Thou shalt not stay here," declared Jether. "Thou wilt come with me, Tisha."

The girl twisted herself from his embrace.

"Where is the necklace thou didst promise me?"

"My friends have borrowed what I had with me, but thy mother knows my chest of gold is in my chamber, under lock and key. Come with me, and I will get thee gold for thy necklace."

"Nay; I shall await thee here," she cast a knowing smile at Pharis.

"I bid thee come with me," commanded Jether.

"And I bid thee first make good thy promise," she retorted, turning to the sea captain. Jether looked at Tola and said to him quietly: "Thou art my friend, Tola. If this man seek to speak with Tisha in my absence thou wilt guard her for me."

Tola smiled sardonically.

"I will guard her as tenderly as if she were mine own—again," he added softly. But the boy heard the last word.

"Again?" he cried. "Then thou wert her lover after all?"

But Tisha quickly sprang between them ere Jether could strike Tola.

"Now quarrel with thy friend," she said, parting them. "Anything so that thou mayest save thy money."

"Thou shalt have thy necklace," cried Jether, plunging abruptly into the mansion and going to his room for his treasure chest. Tola whispered aside to Tisha:

"Pharis comes toward thee. He is worth a hundred Jethers couldst thou but win his favor," he added and glided away as the giant sea captain came to her.

Pharis grasped her with his mighty hands. He turned her around and round. He ran his great thick fingers through her hair, and Tisha laughed, for she knew that he was in the toils of the siren and that she could make this mighty giant do her bidding. Suddenly he spoke gruffly:

"Dance for me, girl."

The harpists played, the girl danced. Slowly and sinuously, like a snake, like a cobra charming its victim, Tisha danced. Her shoulders swayed in rhythm with the music, her slender ankles flashed white beneath the swaying skirt, until finally Pharis, with a great cry of joy, seized her and lifted her bodily from her feet so that he might kiss her face. Tisha screamed and laughed when the great bushy whiskers tickled her fair face.

"Dost thou know who I am?" demanded Pharis. The girl wriggled from his embrace and faced him with an artful upward glance as she nestled snugly against his giant frame.

"Aye," she mocked him. "Thou art Pharis, who if he would could bring me on his next voyage a little creature with hands that are like feet and with a face like an old man's to sit on my shoulder and do each thing that I do and make me laugh. I have heard of such animals. Monkeys they are called. Hast thou perchance seen such?"

The giant laughed, a veritable roar. "Thousands of them," he cried, "swinging on trees taller than masts of vessels. Thou shalt have one, in truth. Its ugly face peeping over thy shoulder will make thee seem even fairer than thou art."

He paused a moment, once more looking her over critically from head to foot and added:

"Or, better still, girl, wouldst thou go with Pharis on a voyage?"

"Where?" asked Tisha in surprise.

"I have long wanted to seek a distant land, where there are men with bodies like a horse, who roam in forests, and in the sea nearby are maidens wondrous fair, with tails like fishes."

Tisha laughed incredulously.

"Aye, such there are, for I have heard of them," said Pharis, with conviction. "Thou shalt go with me."

"But shall I know that thou lovest me?"

"Let no man touch thy hand. When it doth please me, thou shalt know my thought."

Pharis passed on for a moment to speak with a beautiful blond girl, who had been making vain efforts to attract his attention. He sat with her upon a divan, while the angry Tisha fumed and raged at the whispered remarks between them. Suddenly, with uncontrollable rage, Tisha rushed behind the blond girl, pulled her by the hair so that the fair one involuntarily shrieked and demanded of the giant:

"What meanest thou?"

The girl who had been so roughly assaulted turned to Pharis for protection. "Didst thou not ask me to go on a voyage?" demanded Tisha. "Then what of her?"

The giant sea captain looked from the blond girl to the brunette. Then he half smiled:

"She, too, pleases me," he said gruffly, with a sardonic grin. "I think I shall take you both, for one may die."

Suddenly the merry-makers ceased their laughter. A shrill cry from within the house of Nadina made them pause. Jether rushed madly among them, carrying an empty teakwood box, which had been broken open.

"Robbed! Robbed!" he cried. "A thief has stolen all my money. Thou woman, thou hast robbed me."

Nadina faced him indignantly, with pretended scorn. "Art thou mad?" she said coldly.

"My chest is empty. Not one shekel

in it, and thou alone knowest where I kept my gold. Thou hast taken all and left me not a single coin."

Nadina took the box from him and threw it angrily upon the ground.

"Is it my fault if thou hast lent all to thy friends?" she demanded angrily. "Have I any need of thy small treasure—I, who own this house and feed thee and thy friends? Wert thou not drunk I would have thee flogged for slandering me."

Jether gazed about him with a dazed expression. "Yes, it is true; I did lend much money to my friends," he stammered. "I had forgot the money I did lend them, but still there was plenty when last I opened this chest."

Nadina, struck with a sudden thought, with eyes flashing fire, seized his arm and spoke to him aside.

"Hast thou no money elsewhere?" she whispered.

Jether shook his head. "None."

"But thou hast a father who is rich in lands. Send to him for more."

"I have already had my portion," admitted Jether sadly. "He will give me naught."

Nadina shook him angrily and turned aside contemptuously.

"What thou hast loaned is lost," she cried. "But if all thy money is gone how wilt thou pay me all that thou owest me?"

Jether proudly raised his head. "Thou dost wrong my friends," he said calmly. "They are men of honor. They will repay me."

He started toward the group of friends. Nadina again bade him pause. "Wait," she whispered. "There is a way by which thou mayest once more have gold in plenty." Jether looked at her anxiously, not comprehending, and she continued: "Put, the wealthy son of Absalom, doth ever gamble with the dice and for large stakes. Thou hast nimble fingers. With the dice that I shall give thee thou wilt never lose. But use thy skill carefully so that no one else stands close to thee."

From her dress she took two dice and sought to have him take them.

"Never lose?" repeated Jether, incredulously. Then as he understood that the dice must be loaded with some heavy substance to make a certain side always show on top he cried indignantly: "Thou meanest to play with false dice? Woman, I know full well

will carry thee before Nadina learns thou canst not pay her and has thee cast into prison. I give thee fair warning, my friend—when thy gold goest go thou. Farewell, unless perchance thou dost care to use the dice Nadina has for those of her friends who use them well. She tells me thou hast spurned the chance she gave thee to gamble with Put. Take my advice—go thou or else play with the dice in Nadina's house."

And Jether, sore in spirit and troubled in mind, involuntarily cast his eyes above toward that God he had spurned and forsaken, and a whisper came from his lips, "Oh, why did I leave my father's house?"

(To Be Continued)

STILL RUNNING.

A young man said at a golf club:

"Ten years ago, fishing in Bermuda, a tornado tore off my coat. The coat sailed away into the heavens and disappeared. It had my watch and a tailor's bill in it."

"Last winter, fishing in Bermuda again, I found that old coat of mine under a calabash tree in St. George's. The watch was in the breast pocket, along with the tailor's bill, and it was still running."

"Still running?" snarled a listener. "A watch still running after ten years! What are you giving us?"

"I didn't say the watch was still running," the young man explained. "It was the tailor's bill. And, as a matter of fact, it's running now."—Detroit Free Press.

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That "money talks" I will admit. And I will tell you why. I can't retain a little bit; To me it says "Goodbye."—Town Topics.

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"Say, pop, what are courtships?" Pop—Softships.

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Willis—What is a "coming out party?"

Gillie—It always looked to me like a desperate attempt on the part of society people to make children fashionable.—Life.

Two days passed by and there was no echo of significance from the threats of Turley. One day he lurched past Deane on the public street, and glared at him and hissed out a curse between his set lips, but Deane paid no attention to him.

Two evenings after that Deane started on a stroll, and, recalling some figuring that had to be done by himself on a large contract, decided he would put in a couple of hours at his office. He let himself into the building with a key he always carried with him. In the corridor leading to the offices he passed the familiar form of the watchman enveloped in his long coat and deep visored cap, nodded in a friendly way and was soon immersed in work at his desk in the inner office.

"I've got you where I want you at last," spoke a sudden voice less than half an hour later, and Deane turned from his desk to discover Turley.

In the face and manner of the uninvited visitor there was that which warned Deane that his mission was a deadly one. Turley had in his hand a long unsheathed knife. He had confronted Deane so quickly that he could strike or leap upon him in a flash before he could get to his feet. Deane regarded his unwelcome visitor coolly.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

"You!" hissed the malevolent scoundrel—"you, first and last—and it's last, now! You sent me adrift, you threw me out of the plant. I swore to get even and—here goes!"

The villain made a forward lurch. There was a scream. Its strangeness stirred Deane almost as much as had the appearance of his assailant. Then new wonder was added as the watchman came through the open doorway, and, throwing both arms about Turley, caused the knife he held to fall to the floor.

Deane caught a fleeting glimpse of a red bedaubed hand under the watchman's garb, and he sprang to his feet as an agitated voice spoke out breathlessly.

"Sound the alarm!"

Deane reached the button near at hand. Turley looked down the barrel of a gleaming revolver. The hand that held it shook, but Turley stood at bay.

Clang! clang! clang! rang out the strident peal that would soon bring half a thousand workmen to the scene, assigning fire or riot as the cause of the alarm.

Half a dozen men rushed into the room a few minutes later. They seized Turley at the direction of Deane. The office cleared. Deane turned towards the watchman.

"You've done me the service of my life," he began earnestly, and paused in amazement.

For his valiant rescuer had gone down to the floor and lay there inert. The shadowing cap fell away and there was Ruth, the professor's daughter.

He lifted her in his arms and placed her in a chair.

He felt a conscious tinge of unfairness as he thrilled with pleasure while chafing the nerveless hands of the beautiful girl. More than ever was he drawn closer to the brave creature who had saved his life. He wrapped her bleeding hand, cut by the knife, in his own handkerchief and stood before her respectful and grateful as she opened her eyes.

Ruth flushed in embarrassment. Her eyes drooped. She shrank timidly.

"I am sorry," she murmured, "but my father was ill. We so need the money."

"And but for that, what might have happened to me!" he spoke, scarce able to control the impulse to take her in his arms and tell how he loved her.

Which came about later, for never were two true loving souls more completely mated.

Adding Insult to Injury.

Old John Gargoyles lived only for his garden. It was to him what a growing son is to other men.

At the end of it stood a telephone post, and the other morning Gargoyles watched with feelings of horror a telephone mechanic climb his back wall.

He descended into the garden, bringing with him a dozen loose bricks, and fell full length into a bed of sweet peas.

Finally, after slipping over a clump of priceless roses, he appeared under the dining room window, where Gargoyles stood in speechless fury.

"Scuse me, sir," he remarked, "but the telephone people are very particular about us trespassing on private ground where we have fixtures. Can I have permission to enter your garden, sir?"

How She Got Around It.

An old Scotswoman, very fond of a gossip and a dram, was induced to begin the new year by signing the temperance pledge.

Calling upon a friend one day, the bottle was produced and a glass handed to her.

"Na, na, Mrs. Mitchell," said the gossip. "I have signed the pledge ne'er to touch nor handle a glass again. But if ye'll put a wee drop in a cup, I'll take it."

No Wonder.

"Smith says every year is a banner year in his business."

"What is it?"

"He makes flags of all kinds for parades and processions."

A Trusty Sentinel



By
GEORGE ELMER COBB

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Who is that—one of the working girls?"

"Oh, no; that's a daughter of the Professor."

"And who is the Professor?" inquired Adrian Deane.

He had slowed up his gait, his head turned to take another glance at the trim, neat, girlish figure whom he and his superintendent had just passed. The latter had lifted his hat and Deane, always the courteous gentleman, had followed his example. There was something to admire in the expressive face of the young lady and to command respect, and this Deane felt intuitively.

Deane had inherited the big plant of which he was owner from his father. He and his superintendent were approaching it when "the daughter of the Professor" came into sight.

"The Professor?" repeated Deane.

"Why, you ought to remember him, Mr. Deane. He is the refined old gentleman who came to town about two months ago, evidently a man who has seen better days. I hear he once was at the head of a large musical college in the city. He started in here to form a class, but did not succeed. He applied for a position in the plant. He is too frail and aged to stand hard work. I brought the matter to your attention and you suggested employing him as a watchman. He has filled that place since then."

"I think I recall the circumstances now," nodded Deane. "Professor Bartell, wasn't it?"

"Yes, and that's Ruth Bartell we just passed."

"She seemed to come through the big gateway," observed Deane.

"Perhaps on a mission of kindness to some of the women workers," suggested the superintendent. "She has, I know, done many acts of charity, such as nursing those in distress."



MERBEL, FRIEND OF JETHER.

"If I have not borrowed, Jether, am I not punished for my delay?"

will carry thee before Nadina learns thou canst not pay her and has thee cast into prison. I give thee fair warning, my friend—when thy gold goest go thou. Farewell, unless perchance thou dost care to use the dice Nadina has for those of her friends who use them well. She tells me thou hast spurned the chance she gave thee to gamble with Put. Take my advice—go thou or else play with the dice in Nadina's house."

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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We SELL Hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones. Ad.

C. B. Lindsley, former assistant to Treasurer Osborne, arrived Friday to assist in closing up the accounts and rendering the annual report.

J. H. Lankford, one of The Citizen's hustling representatives in Estill County, spent Monday afternoon in the office.

Miss Myrtle Baker left the first of the week for an extended visit with relatives in Sims, Ill.

Misses Sarah and Dora Ely, who have been spending their vacation in Berea, left Saturday for Mt. Jackson Sanitarium where they will spend a few days before returning to their work at Buckhorn.

Miss Helen Scrivner is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Harrold Van Winkle, in Cincinnati this week.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blevins, at their home near Kingston.

Pryor Hayes of Springfield, Mo., was visiting relatives here in town and at Big Hill last week.

Charles B. Anderson of the Scaffold Cane Model School left Wednesday for Nashville where he will take summer work at the George Peabody Institute for Teachers.

Misses Alice Downey Case and Margaret Todd left Monday for Lake Winona for summer school.

Miss Eunice Mary Pearson left for her home in Hartford, South Dakota, Wednesday. She visited her former home in Baraboo, Wis., enroute.

Hobart Burnette is attending summer school at the University of Kentucky. He will return to Berea when school closes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Frost and little daughter are visiting the former's parents, President and Mrs. Frost, for several days. Mr. Frost has just returned from Queenstown where he has represented the United States so faithfully in the capacity of Consul. He has probably had more experience with U-boat disasters than any other man. After a thoro rest here he will resume his work with the State Department.

Miss Myrtle Wilson, a student of the E. K. S. N. at Richmond, visited her aunt, Miss Effie Ambrose, over Sunday.

Luther Morgan of Richmond visited Berea friends Sunday.

Frederick Paddock returned to his home in Baraboo, Wis., Sunday after a pleasant visit at the home of President and Mrs. Frost.

Miss Della Holliday left Saturday for Somerset for a visit with her sister, Lucy, of the high school there.

Miss Margaret Disney of the Domestic Science Department left for Chicago Saturday for twelve weeks at the University of Chicago.

Miss Myrtle Berg of the Home Department is spending a month in Knott and Harlan Counties in the interest of better homes and the conservation of food. Miss Stella Case will join her shortly.

Miss Georgia Lorena Hafer is spending two weeks in the Registrar's Office studying methods preparatory to taking a position there next year.

Prof. R. R. Humphrey left for summer school work at the University of Chicago Tuesday.

Misses Fidella Mae Brown and Stella Haley spent the week end in Lancaster visiting friends and relatives.

Prof. John N. Peck is continuing his studies in Mathematics at the University of Chicago this summer.

Bailey B. Baxter of the College Department has returned from his home in Richmond to work in the Printing Office during the summer.

Miss Norma Kneenning of Cincinnati entered summer school here last week.

Edward East of the Printing Department spent last week at his home in Millsprings.

Miss Bonnie L. Wolfe of Speer's Ferry, Va., is a new student in summer school.

Miss Helen Bundy spent a day in Berea last week enroute from the Y. W. C. A. Conference at Blue Ridge to her home in Angola, N. Y.

Miss Fairy Settle of Big Hill left Thursday for a summer's visit in Ohio.

Mack Morgan, president of the Class of '16, spent a few days in Berea last week.

On June 8th Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Osborne of Toronto, Canada, were made happy by the birth of a nine pound boy. His grandfather, Treasurer Osborne, also experienced new joy because of his advent.

T. H. Collins, district agent over county agents, spent last week with Robert F. Spence in Rockcastle and Jackson Counties.

Antonio Aler, a member of the signal corps at Fort Thomas and a former student of the College Department, visited friends in Berea over Sunday.

Paul Hounshell of Oneida, principal-elect of the high school at Whitesburg, was in Berea on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Nannie Brannaman spent from Saturday until Monday in Brush Creek visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Laswell.

Mrs. John Muncy and Misses Martha and Rebecca Muncy were in Richmond Sunday.

Robert Pow of Adams, Mass., visited his sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Pow, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin are staying at Mrs. Lou. Hanson's. Mr. Martin is the over-seer for the new depot here.

Mr. and Mrs. Aden Ogg are the proud parents of a baby girl which is named Nancy Love. Mr. Ogg was a student here; now they are making their home in Gary, Va.

Mrs. W. H. Bower was called to Cincinnati last Tuesday on account of the death of her nephew.

Mrs. Geo. Pow and daughters, Jean and Annabel, left Wednesday for Birch, W. Va., where they will spend the summer with Mr. Pow, who has charge of a coal camp.

Miss Jean McCollum left Friday for London, where she will spend a few weeks.

Arthur Flannery was called to Ohio this week by the serious illness of his wife who has been on a visit with her parents there.

M. L. Spink has purchased some of Arthur Flannery's dairy cows and has taken over his milk delivery business in Berea.

FOR SALE

Some second-hand farm wagons. Apply at College Barn. S. L. Baird, ad-51.

SPENCE IN THE WAR ZONE

News comes that Edwin Luther Spence, brother of Robert F. Spence, our county agent, has sailed with his regiment for the war zone in France. The date of their departure and arrival is not known, of course. Mr. Spence is a former Berea student and has been in the Army seven years. He has seen three years service in the Philippine Islands and three years on the Mexican border. Consequently, he goes to Europe as a seasoned soldier. His many friends here wish him well.

"RED CROSS"

The sermon on "The Red Cross" by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton at the Methodist Church Sunday has produced a large amount of favorable comment. The pastor's appeal for this branch of our country's defense was eloquent and forceful. This sermon was indeed timely and will be productive of good in the Red Cross campaign which is on all over the United States this week.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

The Berea Summer School opened last Wednesday with a good enrollment, considering the present circumstances. Regular work began Thursday. Several classes were organized and the student body has begun some valuable work.

The first weekly report was held Sunday morning where further organization was carried out. The report conference will meet at 9:15 o'clock henceforth. Sunday-school will be held immediately afterward.

GREAT PATRIOTIC MEETING

Every citizen should be at the Baptist Church next Monday night, June 25th, to hear about our country needing 70,000 men at once.

Good music will be furnished by home talent, and inspirational speeches will be given by the city pastors, E. B. English and W. J. Hudspeth. Mr. Osborne will have something good to say. The Patriotic Address will be given by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Mayor Gay will preside.

Don't forget when to go and where.

THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT

Berea is glad to be a part of this great movement. There is now no excuse for anyone not helping in the great war for freedom. The work of the Red Cross should appeal to everyone having the personal comfort and interest of our soldiers at heart.

Madison County has assumed the responsibility of raising \$10,000.00 and has divided itself into districts allotting certain amounts for such divisions. Berea has assumed the obligation of \$1,000.00. A vigorous campaign will be on soon to raise this sum. Don't hesitate to give that large amount you know you should give as your part when waited upon by the committee.

M. E. CHURCH NEWS

Next Sunday morning, the Rev. T. B. Roberts of Lexington will preach at the morning services at the Methodist Church.

Dr. T. B. Roberts of Lexington will preach at the Union Service on Sunday evening in the Pavilion. All the churches are warmly urged to make these meetings a great success. Last Sunday night 250 persons attended. Let us have 500 next Sunday evening. Mr. Dick has charge of the choir and singers of all churches are wanted to take their places on the platform. Remember the time, 7:30 p.m., sharp.

SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT

A very serious accident occurred on Main Street in front of the Printing Office Saturday afternoon when Miss Bonnie Marcum in an automobile ran down James Little on a bicycle. Mr. Little was violently thrown and his skull was fractured. For sometime it was thought that he could not possibly recover, but after careful treatment at the Robinson-Hospital he is resting well. Miss Marcum was thrown thru the windshield and badly cut. From the circumstances the incident seems to have been purely accidental. That it did not result more seriously is indeed fortunate.

CIVIC LEAGUE MEETING

Monday night in the Methodist Church was held one of the most interesting meetings yet held. A good crowd was present.

Mr. Miller gave an outline of the plan to be followed in the playground work for the summer.

The Rev. A. W. Hamilton reported the work done by the law and order department which surprised many and is truly gratifying. The League is hard at work and the results are forthcoming.

Mr. Vaughn sounded another note of warning to property owners and the unsanitary conditions that are passed by in Berea. The seven cases of typhoid are directly due to unlawful existing conditions. Dr. Robinson will do all in his power as health officer to execute the laws we now have.

Prof. LeVant Dodge, chairman of the general committee on Fourth of July Celebration, made a report and named sub-committees to carry out the plan, and have a grand celebration in memory of our national natal day.

The Red Cross proposition of doing our part in raising \$10,000 in Madison County was presented by Prof. John Smith in a very spirited address. He was followed by Brother Hamilton who portrayed in a very vivid and persuasive manner the great work of the Red Cross. Mr. Osborne added a few words commending the Red Cross work from the experience of his own people in England.

TO THE VOTERS OF MADISON COUNTY:

In this issue appears my announcement for County Judge of Madison County for the term beginning Jan. 1st, 1918—subject to the action of the Democratic Party in the primary to be held August 4th.

I have held this office by appointment and by election for a period of only 18 months, during which time I have been compelled to make two political fights, and I now have in prospect two more before I can secure the office for one full term.

If I have filled the office acceptably and efficiently, I think the Democrats of the County will endorse me for the nomination in August, and if elected, I promise to the best of my ability, to discharge the duties incumbent upon me with fairness and without fear or favor.

I will very much appreciate the influence and support of every citizen who feels that the interests of the people of the county are safe in my hands as public official.

Richmond, Ky., Very Respectfully,
June 21, 1917. J. G. BAXTER, Ad.-51.

SUMMER CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Not daunted by depletion in numbers, the Christian Endeavor of the Union Church will hold its meetings every Sunday night this summer. The meeting Sunday night was well attended and good interest was shown. The leader was the Rev. Mr. Hudson who spoke on the topic, "What Is Reverence and Why Should We Be Reverent." His treatment of the subject was timely and interesting. The rousing song services which accompany these meetings are a source of pleasure. The young people of Berea, especially the summer school students, are cordially invited to join in these meetings for mutual benefit.

OUTDOOR MEETING

The Sunday night union meetings are in full swing. A good speaker is to be heard each Sunday night at the Pavilion, or erstwhile Y. M. C. A. Booth. The speaker this last Sunday was Brother Hudspeth of the Christian Church. He delivered an interesting discourse on the "Final Judgment" which was logical and well thought out. The speaker at the next meeting will be Doctor Roberts, a noted pastor of Lexington. Everyone is cordially invited to attend and to lend his bit toward making the meetings successful.

NOTICE REGARDING ELECTRICITY

Berea College has purchased the franchise for providing electricity for Berea, and citizens wiring their dwellings and installing fixtures will do well to carefully note the following action of the Prudential Committee on that subject.

Action Governing the Sale of Electricity

"Voted that we will sell no electricity to customers whose wiring and fixtures do not conform to the code adopted by the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau, and duly approved by the Superintendent of Heat and Power of Berea College. Also an indemnifying bond will be required protecting the College in all particulars from harm or damages in case of accidents. This action supercedes all previous actions on this subject."

Superintendent Dick of the Heat and Power Department of the College will gladly furnish information regarding the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau code governing this matter. Thos. J. Osborne, Sec'y, Prudential Committee.

DRIVE UP VARDAR

(Continued from Page One)

ceasing advance to cut the lines of the central powers in the Balkans and reclaim Serbia is up the Vardar valley, along the railway line there.

The present activities, while they have not developed far enough to make the thing a certainty, none the less point to the probability of an offensive by General Sarraff.

Both the Russian army and the Russian navy are giving more evidence of aggressive intent. Recent German and Austrian statements have instanced increasing activities by the Russian military forces in various sectors, notably Volhynia and Galicia, where the great Brussiloff offensive was in

EXTRA

Bargains are being offered this week at our Closing Out Sale. Don't fail to attend, for we are going out of business and will save you money on anything in our line. Everything reduced.

Gott Bros.

Main St.

Berea, Ky.

M. WIDES

The General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Your Millinery Problem

Can best be solved by us. We have the stock, the designs, and the prices to suit you.

Fish's

Do You Love Your Family?



Of course every parent loves his family. The question seems superfluous. Yet many thoughtless parents spend as they go. They live up to every penny they make. The best way to obviate the money spending habit is to start a bank account. You'll not be so ready to draw a check as you are to break a bill. Let us explain our banking system.

Berea National Bank

House and Lot for Sale

Six room, two story house, basement, small barn and over one acre of ground, this is a fine location on Chestnut Street. Must be sold at once. Price very reasonable, easy terms.

SCRUGGS & GOTT
REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BEREA

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

H. H. BROCK

CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

For one term he has given his full time to the school children of Madison county. This experience better equips him to continue the work. A vote for him means a vote for better schools. He will appreciate your endorsement at Democratic Primary, August 4, 1917.

Think of a Visit Every Week From All the Helpful People Who Write in The Citizen!



Habit Is Second Nature

The ease with which different tasks are accomplished is made possible because right habits force their completion. It is not difficult to open an Interest Account in this Bank; not much money is necessary. This done, the habit of systematic depositing becomes second nature, and is difficult to break. Good results from this habit are recognized.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

CONSUL FROST

Mr. Wesley Frost, President Frost's second son, is well known through eastern Kentucky. He has visited most of its counties and has school friends in them all. After some years in Berea he graduated from Oberlin in 1907, and almost immediately went to Washington as private secretary to Senator Burton. While in Washington he took special courses of study relating to public affairs, and later entered the service of the department of state and became specially familiar with the commercial relations between the United States and the British possessions. In 1909 he was married and appointed Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and from there he was transferred to Cork two years later. In both these positions he gathered information which was of large benefit to the United States as well as to the territory represented by his consularship.

But it was in the latter position at Cork that he was called upon to render perhaps the most important and painful service ever given by a U. S. Consul. He was in the exact center of the naval war between Germany and the allies, and represented the United States in the matter of the Lusitania and many of the other aggressions which finally led the United States into the war. The anxieties and responsibilities of this post were simply overwhelming. His was the ghastly work of photographing and burying unknown dead and assisting countless relatives in their search for possible information regarding the missing. More than this he was responsible for ascertaining the exact facts upon which the Government at Washington must act, and for representing the United States in its relations with the great ship companies and the British Admiralty. Often he has been called upon to act suddenly, and often to be without sleep for nights and days.

He is now in Berea for a few days with his wife and little daughter simply for a rest and he will doubtless go to Battle Creek for further recuperation before he will be able to resume his official duties which may be in Washington. He is not able to do any visiting or speaking at present.

Carl—I decided not to get an automobile after all. Catherine—Oh, did you? Carl—Yes; some one else held the lucky coupon.—Chaparral.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

a big Fourth of July celebration jointly by the Order of Owls and the Improved Order of Red Men, who will make an effort this year to outdo all former turnouts on this day.

There will be all the usual amusements on the grounds and many premiums will be donated by the lodges and business men to those who excel in the various events on the program.

A box and ice-cream supper will be held in the evening, followed by a display of fireworks.

Hazard Continues to Improve

The Kentucky River Power Company has received one of the new turbines, which will be installed immediately. Other improvements are in progress, including a fifty foot extension to their present large structure.

Auto for Community Nurse

A committee, composed of Dr. I. H. Browne and C. B. George, representing the Clark County Health and Welfare League in Winchester succeeded in raising in less than an hour, a sum sufficient to purchase an automobile for use by Miss Martha Darnaby, community nurse. Many of the pledges were secured over the telephone.

Recruits Examined for Tuberculosis

The men who registered for draft Tuesday will be minutely examined for tubercular tendencies and none accepted for military duty who show them. The sad experience of France, which did not give sufficient attention to the problem before the war, and now has a large part of her armies invalidated by consumption, has taught our army officials that they cannot be too careful in examinations for the disease, which the stress and excitement of army life rapidly develop.

The State Tuberculosis Commission, at Frankfort, is co-operating with the Government Surgeons in procuring the most competent doctors to aid them in the examinations.

GOOD NEWS FROM ESTILL COUNTY

For the past fifteen days the good people of Estill County were called upon at their homes by our representative, J. H. Lankford. More than eighty homes will be visited by The Citizen in that section this year and made happy by Mr. Lankford's untiring efforts.

Besides selling the paper which was his first duty he has been instrumental in doing good in different communities.

At Doe Creek school house Sunday, June 17, the people of that neighborhood rallied to his call and organized a Sunday-school with an attendance of 80 and a collection of \$1.42.

The officers and teachers are as follows: Superintendent, J. L. Williams; Assistant Superintendent, Wm. Easter; Secretary, J. O. Wolfenberger; Treasurer, Granville Lunsford; Bible Teacher, J. M. Wolfenberger; Intermediate Teacher, Mrs. J. L. Williams; Primary Teacher, Maggie Wolfenberger.

The man who holds a through ticket on the road to Success doesn't ask for stop over privileges.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

THE PEOPLE'S POWER IN GERMANY

Doctor Robertson

From statements that are made from time to time, the impression might be gained that Germany is not the autocratic country it is represented to be. To outward appearance, this may seem to be so, but in reality, the power of the people is small compared with such governments as England, France and the United States.

The body in which the people are supposed to have a representation in the German Empire is called the Reichstag. It was created in 1867 and one representative was chosen for each 100,000 population. Since that time, large cities have grown up but their number of representatives has not been increased. Berlin has but six representatives, where it should, by its population, have twenty. Thus the conservative population of the country has a greater voice in the popular house than the more progressive, and radical population of the cities. And this great inequality has been intentionally preserved. Thus it means little to say that all the people vote for members of the Reichstag, for their votes are not equally effective.

Prussia is the ruling state of the German Empire and like the Empire, it has an upper and lower house. In voting for the new members of the lower house, the population is divided into classes according to the taxes they pay. Thus, those who pay one-third of all the taxes make up the first class and elect one-third of the representatives. Those who pay the next one-third of the taxes, make up the second class and elect the second third of the representatives; the great mass of the people pay the remainder of the taxes and make up the third class and elect the last third of the representatives. This arrangement can be seen more concretely in the case of Berlin. In one district of this city, three men elected one representative to the lower house of Prussia, 8 men elected another, and 294 the third.

Moreover, the persons elected are not direct representatives of the people, but are a body of electors who choose the representatives. Is it any wonder that the social Democrats of Prussia, who with a vote of nearly one-fourth the total, could elect only seven men out of 420 in the election just preceding the war. How much does it mean when the Germans say that all the people of Prussia and of the Empire have the right to vote?

Many noted Germans know that the German political system is defective. A former Chancellor of the Empire, Von Bulow, said, in a book on government: "We are not a political people." And Von Althoff, a ministerial director, put it more plainly when he said that Germany excelled in learning, soldiers, art, music and science, but not in government and added "how can you wonder that we are political asses, there must be a weak place somewhere."

MINITIONS ARE BLOWN UP

100 Prisoners Injured in Explosion Near Vienna.

Vienna (via London), June 19.—It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred in the military munitions depots at the Steinfeld, near Wiener-Neustadt, thirty-one miles from Vienna. The statement says that three of the depots have been destroyed thus far and that 100 prisoners are reported to have been injured.

Unofficial records say six persons were killed and 300 wounded in the explosion. Great damages was done in Haschendorf and Sigersdorf.

Alleged German Spy Rearrested.

Richmond, Va., June 19.—Arnold Henckel, the German who sawed his way out of jail at Norfolk, where he had been held as an alleged spy, has been arrested in Danville. He was captured in a tobacco warehouse which had been surrounded by 1,000 civilians and officers. Several hacks blades were found sewed up in his coat.

Sapleigh—I really don't think the photographer caught my expression, do you? Miss Keen (looking at photo)—I don't see any.

Wimple is an old English word for hood or veil.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING AND GRANTING A FRANCHISE OR PRIVILEGE TO USE THE STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS AND PUBLIC PLACES IN THE CITY OF BEREA, KENTUCKY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OWNING, CONSTRUCTING, OPERATING, AND MAINTAINING AN ELECTRIC SYSTEM; AND PROVIDING FOR THE SALE THEREOF.

The City Council of the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: That Berea College, a corporation, its legal representatives, successors and assigns, be and is subject to the conditions, obligations, covenants and arrangements hereinafter contained, hereby authorized and empowered to acquire, construct, operate and maintain in and through the said City of Berea, a system of works for the generation, distribution, transmission and utilization of electricity; and to erect and maintain poles, wires, towers, conduit and all apparatus and equipment necessary or convenient for the operation of an electric system in, upon, under, over, across and along each and all of the streets, avenues, alleys and public places in said municipality, and to conduct, distribute and transmit over the same electrical energy from points either within or without the limits of said municipality to said city of Berea and the inhabitants thereof, and from and through said municipality to persons, corporations and municipalities beyond the limits thereof and for the sale of same for light, heat, power and all other purposes; and to acquire and hold, as by law authorized, and all real estate, easements, water and other rights necessary or useful for such purpose; and to use within the present and future limits of said city any and all streets, avenues, alleys, public ways and public places, as now may be or hereafter may be laid out, while constructing, operating, maintaining, or extending said electric system; and to make contracts with the city of Berea or the citizens thereof for the use of such electrical energy.

SECTION 2: The said Berea College shall, during the entire term of this franchise, maintain and furnish within the city of Berea a twenty-four hour alternating current standard electric service, barring unavoidable accidents.

SECTION 3: All poles, wires and overhead equipment shall be selected, erected and maintained with due regard for the service, safety and convenience of the public, and shall be located so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the public traffic and the convenience of adjacent property owners.

SECTION 4: The said Berea College shall not charge for electricity for lighting purposes exceeding the following rates:

From 1 to 50 kilowatt hours per month 14 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 12½ cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 50 to 100 kilowatt hours per month 13 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 11 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 100 to 300 kilowatt hours per month 12 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 10 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 300 to 800 kilowatt hours per month 10 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 8½ cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 800 to 1000 kilowatt hours per month 8 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 7 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

All in excess of 1000 kilowatt hours per month special rates as may be agreed upon in advance, not exceeding, however, 6 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 5½ cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

Provided, however, that the said Berea College shall have the right to make a minimum charge of \$1.00 per month for each metered connection serving electricity for lighting purposes.

The said Berea College shall not charge for electricity for power purposes exceeding the following rates: 11 cents per KWH for electricity used equivalent to or less than the first 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

6 cents per KWH for additional electricity used equivalent to or less than the next 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

4 cents per KWH for all electricity used per month in excess of the equivalent of 60 hours use of the maximum demand in the month.

Whenever the portion of any monthly bill for electricity represented by the charges at the 6 cents rate, or at the 6 and 4 cent rates, shall, after deducting the discount for prompt payment hereinafter mentioned, exceed \$45.00 the said Berea College will also allow a discount from such portions in accordance with the following table: When such portion is \$45.00, no discount. When such portion is \$50.00, 10 per cent discount. When such portion is \$100.00, 15 per cent discount. When such portion is \$150.00, 20 per cent discount. When such portion is \$200.00, 25 per cent discount. When such portion is \$300.00 30 per cent discount. When such portion is \$400. 35 per cent discount. When such portion is \$500.00, 40 per cent discount. When such portion is \$750.00, 45 per cent discount. When such portion is \$1000.00, 50 per cent discount. Intermediate discounts to be determined by interpolation.

The maximum demand shall be determined as a fixed per centage of the nominal rated capacity of the motor as indicated on the manufacturer's name plate, as follows: Where installations are under 10 horse-power and only one motor is used, 85 per cent. Where installations are under 10 horse-power and more than one motor is used, 75 per cent. Where installations are from 10 to 49 horse-power, both inclusive, irrespective of number of motors, 65 per cent. Where installations are 50 horse-power or over, irrespective of number of motors, 55 per cent. The said Berea College shall at any time and from time to time have the right to test the motor or motors connected, and if it be found upon any such test that the actual maximum demand of such motor or motors exceeds the maximum estimated and fixed as above provided, then such actual maximum demand shall be deemed to be the maximum demand for the month in which such test is made and for each subsequent month thereafter until again changed by another test under the provision hereof.

As soon as practical after the end of each month the said Berea College shall render a bill to the customer for the amount due for such month, hereunder, and the customer shall pay said bill within ten days after its date; and if such bill is paid within said ten days the customer shall be entitled to a discount from the amount of the bill equal to one cent per kilowatt hour of the total consumption charged for there-in.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the customer shall pay for each month's service hereunder a minimum charge of 50 cents per horse-power, or fraction thereof, of the total rated capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected, for a fixed term of not less than twelve consecutive months; provided the customer shall have the option to pay instead of said monthly minimum charge a yearly minimum charge of \$9.00 per horse-power, or fraction thereof, of the total rated capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected.

The said Berea College shall furnish the city electricity for lighting of its streets, avenues, alleys, and public ways for such periods of time and at such prices as the city may, and shall, legally contract for; and the said Berea College shall not charge the city for electricity for such purposes more than \$20.00 per annum per 75 watt, nominally rated 60 candle power, series incandescent light (or other type of light of equal illuminating power) when the city agrees to use and pay for not less than forty of such lights for a period of not less than three years. If the City shall contract for not less than forty of said lights for such length of time, then the said Berea College shall furnish the City free of charge ten of such lights, located as the City and said Berea College may agree upon, for such length of time as the contract for said street lights shall run.

SECTION 5: The said Berea College shall indemnify the City and protect it from all damages, judgments, costs, and expenses which may be legally obtained against the City by reason of the negligence of the said Berea College while occupying and using the City's streets, Barr.

avenues, alleys and public places pursuant hereto.

SECTION 6: The said Berea College shall have the right, power and authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for its convenience and security as well as for that of the public, in operating said electric system, and shall have the right at all reasonable hours of the day to have access to the meters, wires, fixtures, and connections on the consumers premises either for the purpose of inspection or to protect itself against abuse or fraud or to repair and preserve the same; and the said Berea College may require all consumers to sign a contract and to conform to all reasonable conditions and regulations before furnishing electric service.

The said Berea College shall have the right to adopt any schedule of classification of rates, within the minimum limits hereinabove prescribed, but all rates, rules and regulations employed by the said Berea College shall be uniform and apply alike to all consumers.

SECTION 7: The said Berea College, purchaser of this franchise, may transfer or assign the same, and all provisions of this franchise which are obligatory upon or which inure to the benefit of the said Berea College shall also be obligatory upon and shall inure to the benefit of all successors and assigns of the said Berea College.

SECTION 8: This franchise or privilege shall continue for a period of twenty years from and after the time the same shall be granted to the said Berea College, purchaser thereof.

SECTION 9: The said Berea College shall have said electric system installed and commence supplying the service provided for herein within twelve (12) months from the date of the acceptance and ratification of the bid for the franchise; otherwise the said Berea College shall forfeit to the city the sum of \$1,000.00 as agreed liquidated damages, and all rights under this franchise either in favor of the city or the said Berea College shall cease and the franchise be null and void.

SECTION 10: This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

ATTEST:
W. G. BEST, Clerk.
Given under my hand as Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, this the 12th day of June 1917.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

EAST KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eight)

just about completed. — The farmers are quite busy this week in their crops while the weather is fine.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 18. — Joe Barr, a member of the U. S. Navy, is at home for a week.—Miss Sadie Ralston represented the Paint Lick W. C. T. U. Club in the contest at Richmond Monday night. Among those who attended from this place were Mesdames Thos. Logsdon, O. Hammock, J. T. Thompson, and Mr. an Mrs. A. B. and J. D. Wynn.—Miss Mable Mosley of Whitley County is the guests of Miss Mary Barr for a few days. — Mr. and Mrs. John Ely of Wallaceeton visited the Wynns and Wests on White Lick last week. — Mr. and Mrs. Estridge have returned from Mississippi where they have been visiting their son, Felix. — All the business houses in Garrard County closed the 30th and the men drove around in their autos selling "Liberty Bonds." — Mrs. Mike Noe and Mrs. John Wynn spent the day Wednesday with Mrs. Willie Hendon at Kirksville. — The Rev. Horace Kingsbury, pastor of the First Christian Church in Danville, preached the baccalaureate sermon in the auditorium of the Lancaster High School Sunday night. — Elmer Brown of Lowell has offered his services to the navy, and is expecting to be called any day. — Miss Ruby Smith and cousin, little Miss Ruby Mae Smith, of Berea spent the week end with Mrs. George Todd. — Mrs. Mollie McCarte of Danville is visiting relatives in this county. — Howard Wearren, who has been in Memphis, Tenn., and other southern points for several weeks, returned to his home at Hackley, Saturday. — Frank Conn of Middlesboro was a Paint Lick visitor Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Jim Todd and the Rev. Mr. Karmichael took dinner Sunday with W. W. West and family. — Mrs. Minnie Williams of Madisonville, Ind. is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rucker. — Mrs. Kay Lackey of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cochran, in Lancaster. — J. A. Richardson of Dayton, O., is the guests of his sister, Mrs. O. M. Barr.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

To anyone, young or old, men or women, THE CITIZEN offers to take you into a profit-sharing campaign

Big Money

THE CITIZEN is making an interesting proposition for representatives who will give all or part time. For particulars, call at the office of THE CITIZEN, or write at once

THE CITIZEN - - Berea, Ky.

Each Single Department of The Citizen is Worth the Cost of a Year's Subscription!

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

CULTIVATION

To Farmers, Bankers and Business Men

The proper cultivation of corn and other food crops ought to be on the minds of every one of us at the present time. In many sections of the South the failure to properly cultivate corn during the month of June is one of the great causes of low yields. On account of the greater part of the time being devoted to other crops upon which the farmer has been entirely dependent for his money as well as the credit to make the crop, the corn crop is often neglected, especially by negro tenants. The fields grow up in grass, the cultivation is never taken up again and the result is a very low yield. Posters have been distributed on this subject but it will take work and interest and organization on the part of the farmers and business men to get this important matter attended to.

Kill the weeds and grass and conserve the moisture for a good crop by shallow and intensive cultivation.

A part of the duty of every farmer, business man and banker is to encourage at this season the proper cultivation of food crops as well as cotton.

This letter is not asking that any crop be neglected; it asks the proper cultivation of all crops in this emergency.

SAVE FOOD

To Farmers, Bankers and Business Men

The planting season is over. With a good season we should make this year not only a good cotton crop and a good tobacco crop, but an abundance of food. The vast majority of farmers have done as fine a piece of work as any people ever did, as the results will show.

After the cultivation is finished and the crop is ready for harvest there may be a great loss unless steps are immediately taken to organize the proper machinery for marketing long before the crops are ready. It would be a national calamity to permit these great food crops to be bought up by mere speculators or to be wasted in any way, or for farmers to be compelled to part with these food crops at a sacrifice. There must be some encouragement to stimulate the planting of the food crops of next year. Your State organizations, including the State Council, the State Extension Work, the County Agents, etc., are active along these lines. I think it would not be amiss for me to call your attention to this important work. Business men and farmers should consult together on the following subjects:

1. Proper storage room for all food products in the county. Are facilities now in existence? If not, what organization and what facilities can be provided? This ought to include the storage of corn, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, cowpeas, oats, other grains and sweet potatoes. We do not mean full storage for the whole crop of the county but only such storage as will prevent waste, prevent immediate marketing and enable your people to market gradually and hold adequate quantities in reserve. Proper storage will include the safeguarding of these foods from moisture, insects and animals. Modern sweet potato storage houses should be provided where there is a sufficient crop to warrant it.

2. Facilities must be provided for putting the farm products into marketable form. This may require the providing of machinery for threshing, shelling, sorting, sacking, crating, and otherwise preparing the crop for market.

3. Many banks and warehouses in the South are now patriotically offering to pay farmers market prices for all food products or to warehouse such food products and advance upon them the same as upon cotton. Such an arrangement it seems to us should be made in every county.

4. Seed must be saved for the planting of the next crop. With the high price of grains and other food crops the tendency of the farmers will be to sell the entire supply. Farmers should not depend upon seed houses for all seed. Without local and individual stocks a sufficient amount of seed to supply all the farmers cannot be obtained, hence there must be saved in every county enough seed of all kinds to make sure that at least the average acreage can be planted next year.

Don't let any food or feed crop or a product made from it be wasted or sacrificed or destroyed.

TAKE MEASURES AGAINST CORN PESTS

Animal and insect pests of corn—prairie-dogs, ground-squirrels, gophers, blackbirds, crows, cutworms, earworms, wireworms, chinch-bugs, grasshoppers—soon will open their spring campaign of destruction. Many of these pests can be effectively combated, according to specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who describe measures that may be employed.

For cutworms, lumps of poisoned bait, made by mixing about 50 pounds of bran or corn meal with two pounds of Paris green, six finely chopped oranges or lemons, and cheap molasses to make a stiff dough, should be scattered along the corn rows at planting time or as soon as injury from the cutworms is noticed. Information as to these poison baits will be furnished on application to the Bureau of Entomology.

Treating the seed with coal tar will usually repel attacks of birds and, in some cases, those of burrowing rodents. A teaspoonful of tar is enough for a peck of corn. Mix the tar with a quart of boiling water. After the mixture has cooled somewhat but is still hot, stir in the corn until every grain is coated, and then spread it out to dry before planting. Corn may be immersed several minutes in moderately hot water without affecting germination. The tar treatment does not repel mice or ground-squirrels.

Destruction of corn by ground-squirrels, prairie-dogs, pocket gophers, or mice is best prevented by poisoning the animals a few days before the corn is planted. Strychnine is the best poison in all cases, but to obtain satisfactory results a special formula is needed for preparing the poison for each kind of an animal. Such formulas have been worked out by the Bureau of Biological Survey and special instructions will be furnished upon application. Paris green and strychnine are poisons and should not be placed where children or domestic animals can get them. Yearbook Separate No. 708, "Destroying Rodents Pests on the Farm," contains many formulas and may be had free until the limited edition is exhausted.

REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT SPENCE

County Agent Spence and District Agent Collins left Berea, Monday, on an Agricultural tour thru Jackson and Rockcastle Counties, returning to Berea, Saturday, June 16. The principle message carried by our Agricultural men was, Importance of Taking Labor Census.

Corn, sweet clover and live stock were discussed at every meeting. Meetings were held at Disputanta, Clover Bottom, Johnetta, Orlando, and Conway. These meetings were well attended and more interest shown, and questions and information given than had ever been before in any of these places. Agricultural club boys were visited during the day and given instruction on their work, and their lessons heard by the County Agent. Farmers were visited and many things suggested by farmers and agents. The result of this trip will be more corn raised per acre, because of thinning and cultivation; more sweet clover sown this fall; more pure blooded sires, especially of Short Horn breed of cattle; and the labor statistics taken so as to enable our communities, counties, states, and nation to cultivate and harvest their crops. Mr. Collins emphasized the importance of all of these things in such a way that it had a great effect upon the people, causing them to act and to act now.

June 25, the Agricultural Board of Rockcastle County will meet at Mt. Vernon to perfect the plan of taking the labor census. Madison County will take up the work soon. In fact, every county in our country will have to take the labor census within the next thirty or forty days.

Good crops are reported by the agents, and cultivation is being done as never before.

Startled Schumann.

An amusing story of Schumann is told by a Vienna critic. The composer once accompanied his wife, who was even then a celebrated pianist, to the palace when she went to play before the king of Holland and was gratified by the monarch's compliments of her performance. The composer was somewhat surprised, however, when the king turned to him and courteously inquired, "Are you also musical?" They say Schumann was so indignant that he never spoke for an hour.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 12, 1917....	20.05	22.45	23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 31....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for Term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 12, 1917. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Nice Family, This.	His Spate.
Mrs. Snappen (who has been suffering from toothache)—Thank goodness, I've had that tooth out at last. Snappen—Happy tooth! Mrs. S.—What do you mean? S.—It's out of reach of your tongue.—Boston Transcript.	"And do you mean to say you and your husband never had any spats?" "My husband had a pair once, sir, but he gave 'em to the boy who sprinkled our grass."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Newfoundland is under prohibition law.	Cuba had railroads before Spain, the mother country, had them.

The Citizen For You

The Citizen in 1917 will continue all its unequalled services for subscribers, and add new ones.

We give the largest value of any periodical in America, and we want YOU to know it.

Every issue is worth a dollar.

7 PAPERS IN ONE:

- A Newspaper
- A Family Paper
- A Farm Paper
- A School Paper
- A Religious Paper
- A Children's Paper
- A Mountain Paper

We pay more for the good paper on which The Citizen is printed; we get more news and make sure it is the truth; we print the thing the people want to know; the families that take The Citizen show a difference in the brightness of the children and the prosperity of the household.

HOME DEPARTMENT

FARMERS DO NOT WANT CHILDREN

Grange Officers of County Questioned by National Child Labor Committee Reply Mature Help Is What They Need

Answers to questions sent to Grange Officers thruout the country by the National Child Labor Committee indicate that farmers do not want or need city or town children. Of the replies received to date, which cover fifteen states, sixty-two per cent say unqualifiedly "No," to the question, "Are city school children wanted to work in your district?" An Illinois farmer writes, "City school children would be of no use in this section. Farmers are in need of adult help, eighteen years and over." The Minnesota State Grange Master says, "City boys unless trained are of no use to us. Nearly all the work is carried on by either gas or horse power. Secretary of the Vermont Grange replies, "Vermont is a dairy state. No children are employed or wanted to my knowledge." The four officers of the Pennsylvania Grange agree that children are not wanted to any extent. "Some demand for boys," says the Master, but the State Treasurer says, "We do not think that children of the large cities would be of sufficient help to warrant the undertaking." "The tending of small corn is a delicate business for the city-bred child," says an officer from the corn belt of Illinois, "while haying and harvest would be too heavy work for one not accustomed to labor in the hot sun."

Of those who mention the lowest age at which a boy is useful, 64 per cent say 14 or over. Those who mention the need of children say they are wanted for berry-picking

or truck gardening, but only 12½ per cent of all the answers say, without qualifications, that children are wanted on the farms. The conclusions, according to the National Child Labor Committee, are that to send school children to farms without careful investigation of the actual need for them in a given district would be foolish and an embarrassment to the farmers, that boys under 14 and girls are not wanted, that all farm labor must be supervised to avoid waste and inefficiency. "Personal initiative is the large factor in farm labor that is profitable," says the Michigan Grange Master. "The youngsters are wholly unfamiliar for the most part with farm practice, methods, hours, crops, animals, and the rural mind."

"We are convinced," says Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, "that the place for children is in their homes, that they can help much better there in school and home gardens under supervision, and that the farmers are the last people who want an army of inefficient, inexperienced laborers on their hands. The grange officers show a clear knowledge of the fact that child labor is the most unskilled and uneconomical labor there is. I hope no one will be so foolish as to attempt to send children to the farms in any district without first seeing that the farmers want them and that they are to be properly safeguarded and supervised. We have issued a suggestion for using children in school and home gardens which we shall be glad to mail to anyone interested." Copies of this plan may be obtained on application to the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$14.25@14.75, winter fancy \$13.75@14.25, winter family \$13.25@13.75, winter extras \$12.25@12.75, low grade \$11.75@12.25.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.74, No. 2 yellow \$1.74, No. 2 mixed \$1.74, white ear \$1.73@1.75, mixed ear \$1.73@1.74.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50, No. 2 \$18, No. 3 \$17@17.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50@18, No. 2 \$17, No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 \$17.

Oats—No. 2 white 69¢@69½¢, standard white 68½¢@69¢, No. 3 white 67½¢@68½¢, No. 4 white 66¢@67¢, No. 2 mixed 67½¢@68¢, No. 3 mixed 65¢@67¢, No. 4 mixed 63¢@65¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.87@2.89, No. 3 red \$2.80@2.84, No. 4 red \$2.50@2.55.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 40¢@41¢, centralized creamery extras 39¢@39½¢, firsts 37¢, seconds 34¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 28½¢, firsts 27½¢, ordinary firsts 27¢, seconds 26½¢, duck eggs 25½¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 and 1½ lb and over, 35¢@38¢; under 1½ lb, 25¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 22½¢; under 5 lbs, 22¢; roosters, 16¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@12.85; butcher steers, extra \$11@12.25, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7.50@9.75; heifers, extra \$11@12, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7.50@9.50; cows, extra \$9@9.50, good to choice \$7.75@8.75.

Bulls—Bologna \$8@9.25, fat bulls \$9.50@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50@15.55, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.60@15.75, medium and mixed \$15.25@15.50, stags \$8@12.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@14.50.

BUCKWHEAT

In a time like the present when it is necessary that every possible pound of foodstuffs be produced, it may be good practice to plant certain crops whose culture is not generally regarded as practicable by the farmers of the state. Such a crop is buckwheat. Buckwheat is a very quick maturing grain crop and this fact permits its being sown after wheat, barley, or oats are harvested; as a matter of fact, it is not advisable to sow it earlier than July, and it may be sown as late as August 1. It is possible to get 8 to 12 bushels of seed per acre after wheat in a favorable season, and one point that farmers will appreciate is that red or crimson clover sown with the buckwheat very seldom fails to give a good stand. This method of sowing clover in buckwheat has been practiced for many years in certain sections of southeastern Kentucky and it has been found the most reliable way of getting a start of clover.

Uses of Buckwheat

The seed of buckwheat is used for human food in this country, chiefly in the form of griddle cakes, and has been bringing good prices. The middlings produced by milling buckwheat flour are very rich in protein and oil and make a valuable animal food. Buckwheat, whole or ground, is suitable for feeding all kinds of animals and is only slightly less valuable than the ordinary cereals. It makes an especially good feed for poultry.

Culture—Preparing Land

Plow the land as soon as the pre-

ceding crop is off, and prepare a good seed bed, keeping the soil as loose as possible.

Seeding

It is not advisable to sow before July 1, as already stated, and from July 10 to 20 is perhaps the best time. Two to three pecks of seed per acre is sufficient. The seed can be drilled in or sown broadcast and covered with a harrow. Drilling is preferable.

Harvesting

Buckwheat continues to blossom and set seed until frost. Therefore the largest yield of seed will be secured if the harvesting is deferred until just before the first killing frost. This usually comes about the middle of October in Kentucky. The crop can be cut with a binder, a self-rake reaper or dropper or cut with a cradle. It should not be bound in bundles. After drying in the gables for some days, the bunches are set up and a bunch of straw fastened loosely around the top. Several bunches are then set together. Handle when slightly damp to prevent shattering.

Threshing

Always thresh from the field—never stack or put in the barn. It can be threshed when slightly damp, as it threshes very easily. To prevent cracking, remove most of the concave teeth from the separator. Buckwheat is easy to flail out, and many small crops are threshed in this way.

Earliest Use of Mineral Ink.

In ancient times India ink, made from lampblack and glue, was used for writing on papyrus, but inspection of the earliest vellum or parchment MSS. shows that iron gall inks were introduced not later than the ninth century. The reason for the change was that, although a carbon ink is more permanent, it has no penetrating power and can be sponged from the vellum, whereas the iron ink bites into the fibers and resists the destructive action of both air and light.

A Mighty Man.

Topham, the prince of English strong men, had knots of muscles where the armpits are in the ordinary man. He could take a bar of iron one and one-half inches in diameter and five feet long, place the middle of it over the back of his neck and then force the ends forward until they met before his face. On one occasion he called upon a village blacksmith and made of him an everlasting enemy by picking up a number of horseshoes and snapping them in two as easily as if they had been pine sticks.

What Good Is the Weather Bureau? This question is likely to be asked in more or less querulous tones whenever the local weather prediction fails, as it often does. The inquirer overlooks the fact that the weather bureau has much more important things to foretell than ordinary changes of weather. It predicts with certainty great windstorms, destructive floods, severe frosts and other atmospheric visitations that endanger life and property on a large scale and collects climatic statistics for scientific agriculture.—Popular Science Monthly.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 24

THE PURPOSE OF JOHN'S GOSPEL (REVIEW—READ JOHN 21:15-25.)

REVIEW—Read John 21:15-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—These are written, that you might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.—John 20:31.

There are a variety of methods to be followed in reviewing the work of the past six months and to give variety. Teachers of classes, or superintendents of schools, may select one or combine several, as their judgment dictates. Of course, the easiest way is to procure a good speaker who is familiar with the Gospel of John and the lessons of the past quarter, and let him bring out in the review its most outstanding and salient features. One method would be to have one-minute talks either by members of the class or persons selected from the school. Each of twelve scholars could be assigned one minute, each to have one of the lessons of the past quarter.

Another good way would be to take the outstanding and significant verses from the lessons of the quarter, not the golden text, but verses which seem to emphasize the outstanding features of the six months' work. "Behold the Lamb of God," (Ch. 1:36); "Ye must be born again," (3:7); "Come see a man which told me all things that ever I did; is not this the Christ?" (4:29); "Verily, verily I say unto you, he that heareth my word and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation but is passed from death unto life," (5:24); "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

Another method of review would be, particularly in the adult classes, to have each lesson with its present-day emphasis. For instance, the past quarter: Lesson 1—The Christian in his dealing with blindness. Lesson 2—Modern wonders of healing and medical missions. Lesson 3—The shepherding of church members. Lesson 4—Do we know how to give? Lesson 5—Is Christ supreme in our national life? Lesson 6—Ambition and its cure. Lesson 7—The world's good springing from Christ. Lesson 8—Temperance reform. Lesson 9—The Holy Spirit in everyday life. Lesson 10—How Christ is betrayed and denied today. Lesson 11—The uplifting power of the cross. Lesson 12—Why men believe in immortality.

A good method of review would be to have someone take up each of the golden texts, announcing it in advance that pupils may be prepared for this method. The teacher would write the texts of the quarter, each on a separate piece of cardboard, and lay them face down on a table; pupils would then draw the golden texts, one at a time, and tell what the lesson is to which this text belongs, giving as full an account of the lesson as possible, the teacher helping out with questions where necessary.

It will be of great value to the pupils if they can get in this review a clear outline of the main events of Christ's last weeks upon earth, covered particularly by the past quarter. There are forty standing events of the past quarters: (1) The healing of the man born blind; (2) Jesus the good Shepherd; (3) Jesus sending forth the seventy; (4) Jesus in Berea; (5) The raising of Lazarus; (6) The ten lepers healed; (7) Bartimaeus at Jericho; (8) Jesus visits Zaccheus; (9) Jesus anointed by Mary; (10) The fig tree; (11) Triumphal entry; (12) Cleansing the temple; (13) Weeping over Jerusalem; (14) The widow's mite; (15) The Greeks seek Jesus; (16) Preparation for the passover; (17) Washing the disciples' feet; (18) The Lord's supper; (19) The farewell discourse; (20) The farewell prayer; (21) The agony in Gethsemane; (22) Judas betrays Jesus; (23) The arrest of Jesus; (24) Peter denies Jesus; (25) Jesus before Ananias; (26) Jesus before Caiaphas; (27) Jesus before the Sanhedrin; (28) The mocking of Jesus; (29) Jesus before Pilate; (30) Jesus before Herod; (31) Pilate condemns Jesus; (32) The sorrowful walk; (33) The crucifixion; (34) The seven last words; (35) Jesus dies; (36) Burial; (37) Resurrection; (38) Appearance to Mary; (39) Appearance during the forty days; (40) The ascension.

As brought out heretofore, John sets forth the purpose of this Gospel; namely, that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing on him we might have everlasting life, eternal life in his name." (See golden text).

A Suggestion.

In setting forth this review, let us not as teachers and officers, overlook the opportunity we have of calling from our scholars an expression of the faith that has been born within them. (See Rom. 10:9, 10). Jesus the light of the world has power to set men free from sin and "whom the son shall make free is free indeed." If we properly set him before our scholars, they will be made free from the slavery of sin and enter into the freedom of believers. True faith is built upon facts; those who accept and believe these facts will have everlasting life.

Liquor Traffic Menace To Nation

Says Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., in Address in First Presbyterian Church
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC MENACE TO NATION

Advances Solution to Food Problem

In a brilliantly worded address which he titled "Moral Gains and Losses of the War," the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., of Washington, D. C., superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, spoke in the First Presbyterian Church in an attack upon the liquor traffic as a menace to the nation in the responsibility which it faces as a warring element.

"We may hope," he declared, "to rid the world of autocracy and establish popular government when we get prohibition alike in Germany, in Austria, and in Pennsylvania. Statesmen cannot fail to take into account the fact that the two greatest republics of the world in population—China and Russia—have both adopted 'bone dry' prohibition within a few months past. Already we have fallen behind Russia in that we have allowed weeks of the war to pass and neither in any of our State legislatures nor in congress has John Barleycorn been interned."

"Congress is proposing to prohibit the sale of liquor to the soldier, not only in camp, but when on leave, recognizing that drink is a prolific cause of inefficiency, and that the morals and the morale of the soldier are closely related. In our country, as in others, mobilization, munitions, marching, and marksmanship will all be hindered by drink, and it is invidious, if not also impracticable, to keep drink from the soldier only. The very things which have prevented large portions of our young men from qualifying—intoxicants, cigarettes and the social evil—are the things which the soldier who has passed the examination is allowed to give himself whenever he is off duty, with the result that the effects of his dissipation greatly interfere with his efficiency when on duty."

"Even the governors of 'wet' states and politicians whose votes and influence have always been against prohibition are confessing that there can be no justification of the waste

of six billion pounds of foodstuffs, or even a single pound, in drink, when the issue of the war may turn upon the food supply, both here and elsewhere. From twelve to fifteen million families could be supplied with a loaf of bread a day for a year from the foodstuffs that are destroyed in drink. That would probably cover families that live habitually near the hunger line in the whole land. It looks very absurd to us that in Great Britain school boys should be required to give up their tea cakes and people generally should be threatened with short rations of bread when millions of pounds of foods are worse than wasted in drink—the drink bill being larger this year than last, and greater since the war began than before, with serious effects upon the munitions, on the supply of which the war has largely depended in its ebbs and flows.

"Every consideration of reason and patriotism and humanity, the interests of our own country and the interests of the allies with whom we are now united to rid the world of despotism and bring in universal democracy, call for the complete interdiction of the liquor traffic for the period of the war, at least; and there can be no reasonable doubt that here, as in Russia, the effects of the interdiction of drink will be so beneficial physically and mentally and morally and politically that we shall be ready as a nation when the war is over to drive through our legislatures at the earliest possible moment the permanent national prohibition which can come to us only by constitutional amendment through vote of thirty-six of our states. With twenty-six states already 'dry,' it is no longer prophecy but almost sight that is expressed in the revised slogan, 'An alcohol-free nation in 1920.'"

Evidently Rich.

"I've been threatened with appendicitis."

"Who threatened you—the doctor?"—Boston Transcript.

The United States in area is more than four times the size of Mexico.

BLUEJACKETS IN WAR ZONE SUPPLIED EXTRA CLOTHING BY AMERICAN WOMEN

The bluejackets of the American destroyers whose arrival in the war zone has been announced by the British Admiralty have to thank the women of the United States for extra warm woolen clothing which they will wear on their hard war service in the North Sea and about the British Isles.

According to the cable despatch from Queenstown announcing the arrival of the American war ships the bluejackets were thoroughly equipped save that they did not have warm enough clothing. Secretary of the Navy Daniels denied this report, saying that the destroyers would be outfitted completely for cold water service.

It is only the first few destroyers to arrive which were not so outfitted. They arrived at Queenstown on May 4th, and their departure from American ports was so hurriedly made that it was impossible to reach them with the extra warm woolen garments given to the other crews. However, such extra clothing has been sent them and doubtless by this time has reached them.

The extra clothing was knitted by thousands of women all over the United States who have volunteered for this work under the direction of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League. Before any of the destroyers left American ports notice was given to these volunteer workers to hasten their supply of extra clothing to Washington. But it failed to reach the first destroyers to leave.

One Officer Wrote

"These garments will not only make the men more comfortable but will render them more efficient in the performance of their duties. In providing this clothing the donors have aided in the National Defense."

This officer is now in command of some of the destroyers in the war zone.

One of the most costly buildings in Benares is a temple for monkeys. The followers of Brahma hold this animal to be sacred, and they worship it as a deity.

Silesia taxes cats, and felines are vanishing.

German vs American Strategy

Results of Two Radically Different Systems in Startling Comparison—Strategy Most Important Factor in Making History of Nations.

By REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE,
Formerly Aide for Operations, U. S. N.



Bradley A. Fiske

position, its aims; and so far as external conditions will permit, the results which it accomplishes.

One dislikes intensely to criticize his own country, even to himself. But when a naval officer is studying—as he should continually do—what must

"one, in order to protect his country, from attack by some foreign foe, it would be criminal folly for him to estimate the situation otherwise than honestly; and to do this, it is necessary to try to see where his country is weak and where strong, relatively to the possible foes in question. If we do this, and compare the strategic methods employed by—say Germany and us—we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to producing economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy. In Germany the development of the navy has been strictly along the lines of a method carefully devised beforehand; in our country no method whatever is apparent, at least no logical method. Congress, and Congress alone, decides what vessels and other craft shall be built, how many officers and men shall wear the uniform. It is true that they consult the report of the Secretary of Navy, and ask the opinions of some naval officers; and it is true that the Secretary of Navy gets the opinions of certain naval officers including the General Board, before making his report. But both the Secretary and Congress estimate the situation from their own points of view, and place their own value on the advice of naval officers. And the advice of these naval officers is not so valuable, possibly as it might be; for the reason that it is really irresponsible, since the advisers themselves know that it will not be taken very seriously. The difference between the advice of men held responsible for the results of following their advice, and the advice of men not so held responsible, is well recognized, and is discussed fully in the reports of the Moody and the Swift Boards on the organization of the Navy Department. Furthermore, our officers do not have the machinery of the Kriegsspiel to help them. It is true that at the Naval War College, a war-game apparatus is installed and that war games are played, and war problems are solved; but the officers are very properly engaged in the regular work of a war college, in educating officers in the principles of warfare, and have little time for other work. It is also true that the war games and problems there do lead occasionally to recommendations by the War College to the General Board as to various matters; but the connection between the conclusions of the War College and the decisions of Congress via the General Board and the Secretary of Navy is so fragile and discontinuous, that it may truthfully be said that the influence of the war games at our War College has but a faint resemblance to the determining force of the Kriegsspiel in Berlin.

A Suggestion From France

It is often said that Germany is an empire and the United States a republic, and that therefore the military methods of Germany cannot be employed here. The inference is not necessarily correct, however, as is shown by the excellency of the army of France, for France, although a republic, insists that military strategy only shall control and direct the army. The American Congress can do the same with the American Navy. Whether Congress shall so decide or not, the decision will undoubtedly be wise; and we of the navy will do our utmost to make the navy all it should be. In this connection, it should be noted that:

1. Germany has been following a certain strategic system regarding the navy; we a system different from that of any other navy, which has been used now for more than one hundred and forty years. Both systems have been in operation for a time sufficiently long to warrant our comparing them, by comparing the results they have achieved.

2. The German navy has been in existence a much shorter time than the American navy, belongs to a much less populous and wealthy country, and yet is not only 30 per cent larger in trained personnel, but if we judge by the maneuvers carried on in both peace and war, is much better in organization, morale, and capacity for doing naval work upon the ocean. We do not, of course, know what Germany has been doing since the war began on August 1, 1914; but all ac-

counts show that Germany, like all the other Belligerent Powers, has been adding units of material and personnel to her navy much more rapidly than they have been destroyed; as well as perfecting her strategy, under the influence of the war's stimulus. Leaving out of consideration, however, what she may have been doing since the war began, and neglecting any unauthenticated accounts of her status before it started, we know positively that in 1913 the maneuvers of the German fleet were executed by a force of 21 battleships, 3 battle cruisers, 5 small cruisers, 6 flotillas of destroyers (that is 66 seagoing torpedo vessels), 11 submarines, an airship, a number of aeroplanes and special service ships, 22 mine-sweepers—all in one fleet, all under one admiral, and maneuvered as a unit. This was nearly three years ago and we have never come anywhere near such a performance. In January, 1916, the United States Atlantic fleet capable as to both material and personnel of going to sea and maneuvering together, consisted of 15 battleships and 23 destroyers, 2 mine-depot ships and 1 mine-training ship, and 4 tugs fitted as mine-sweepers—with no submarines, no aircraft of any kind, no scouts (unless the Chester be so considered, which was cruising alone off the coast of Liberia, and the Birmingham, which was the flag-ship to the destroyer flotilla). This was the only fleet that we had ready to fight in January, 1916; because, although more battleships could have been put into commission, this could have been done only by putting out of commission certain smaller vessels such as cruisers, and gunboats; and the battleships would have had to be put into commission very hurriedly, filled up with men fresh from other ships, and no more ready to fight in the fleet against an enemy (whose ships were fully manned with well-trained officers and men, accustomed to the details of their respective ships, and acquainted with each other) than the Chesapeake was ready to fight the Shannon.

3. In case our system is not so good as that of—say Germany—or of any other country having a system equally excellent, we shall never be able to contend successfully against that navy, under equally strategic conditions, unless we have an excess over her in numbers of personnel and material sufficient to counteract our inferiority in efficiency.

Strategic System the Crucial. The efficiency of a navy or an army is exactly what the strategic system makes it. Eleven thousand Greeks under Miltiades, highly efficient and thoroughly trained, defeated 100,000 Persians at Marathon. A Greek fleet under Themistocles defeated and almost destroyed a much larger Persian fleet at Salamis. With an army of less than 35,000 men, but highly trained by Philip of Macedon, his father, Alexander, in only twelve years conquered ten of the most wealthy and populous countries of the world, Caesar, Alaric, Attila, Charlemagne, and all the great military men from the present moment have trained and organized bodies of soldiers and sailors, under systems suited to the times, and then waged successful war on peoples less militarily efficient. Cortez conquered Mexico, and Pizarro conquered Peru; the British, French, and Spanish subdued the Indians of North America, and during the latter half of the nineteenth century nearly all the land in the world that was "unoccupied" by Europeans or their descendants was taken in possession by European Powers. Great Britain is now mistress of about one quarter of the land and the population of the globe. Russia, France, Germany, and the United States govern most of the remainder.

These results were brought about almost solely by the exercise of military force;—and of this force, physical courage was not a determining element, because it was just as evident in the conquered as in the conquerors. The determining element was strategy that (under the behest of policy) prepared the military and naval forces in material and personnel before they were used, and directed operations, while in use.

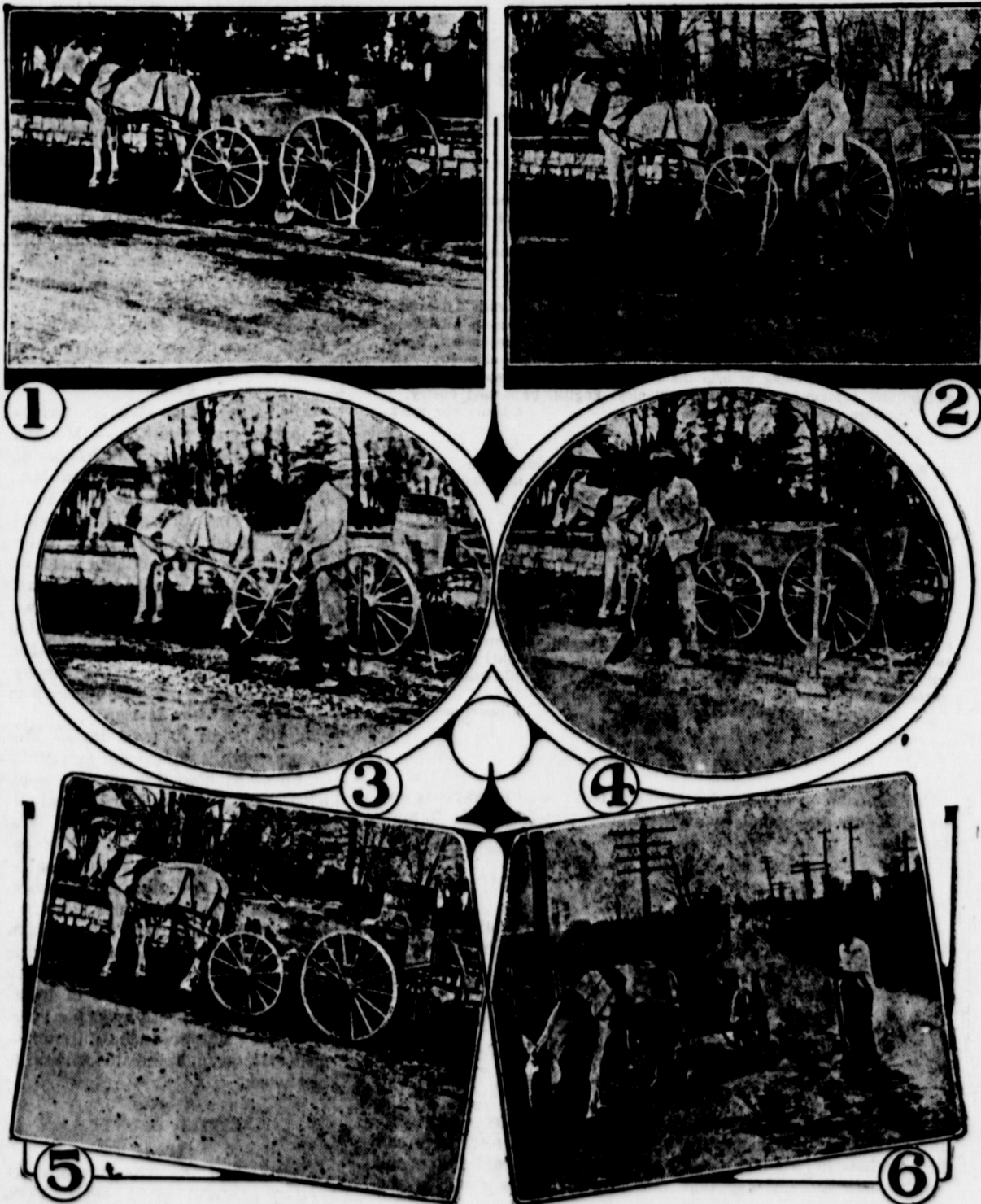
Of all the single factors that have actually and directly made the history of the world, the most important factor has been strategy.

CIVILIAN IS RESPONSIBLE.

"In time of war the civilian as much as the soldier is responsible for defeat and disaster. Battles are not lost alone on the field; they may be lost beneath the dome of the Capitol, they may be lost in the Cabinet, or they may be lost in the private office of the Secretary of War. Wherever they may be lost, it is the people who suffer and the soldiers who die, with the knowledge and the conviction that our military policy is a crime against life, a crime against property, and a crime against liberty. The author has availed himself of his privileges as a citizen to expose to our people a system which, if not abandoned, may sooner or later prove fatal. The time when some one should do this has arrived."

—Upton.

PATROL SYSTEM OF MAINTAINING MACADAM ROADS, FRANKFORT AND VERSAILLES PIKE, FRANKLIN COUNTY



No. 1, Showing holes in macadam road. No. 2, Hole cleaned out. Note vertical sides to retain material. No. 3, Hole filled with new material same size and kind of material as used in building road. No. 4, Hole after being properly tamped, screened and watered, being left about a quarter of inch above former surface. Hole practically completed. No. 5, Completed patch in road. No. 6, Showing repair of deep rut on same road.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are authorized to announce
L. C. POWELL
Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. F. MINTER
Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce
A. D. BOWMAN
of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
W. E. JOHNSON
Of Berea, Ky., as a candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. H. BROCK
Of Richmond, Ky., as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of Education of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
ALBIN CORNELISON
as a candidate for Representative of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
P. S. WHITLOCK
of Richmond, Ky., as candidate for Sheriff of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. C. RICE
a candidate for Representative from Madison County in the State Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary, August 4, 1917. Ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
GREELY BARNES
as candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, primary, August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
J. G. BAXTER
as a candidate for County Judge of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, primary, August 4, 1917. ad-5.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputants

Disputants, June 16. — On last Monday evening at 7:00 our large church house was almost packed to the limit with progressive, patriotic men, women, boys, and girls to hear Mr. Collins, the superintendent of County Agents, discuss the farm problems which are confronting the farmer, and especially the rural people. Mr. Collins was introduced by our own hustling Robert F. Spence who always has something new and worth while to talk about. Mr. Collins discussed the war situation and what it means to the rural people; also the labor situation. He called for volunteers to take the census of the farmers in our district in regard to farm labor wanted to harvest crops, etc. O. M. Payne, G. V. Owens, and R. A. Swinford, all merchants and progressive men, promptly responded and made the remark that they were willing to "do their bit" to help in any way they could. We had a real interesting and help-

ful meeting, and everybody went away feeling that they had been greatly benefited. Our community has waked up. We work together and help each other. A neighborhood divided against itself cannot stand.

Threelinks

Threelinks, June 18. — A large crowd attended church at Pine Grove Sunday from Threelinks and Climax. — Everybody is busy hoeing corn and crops look well in this section. — Martha McHone has gone to Mt. Vernon for a short stay. — A large crowd attended Sunday-school at Big Hill Sunday. — Clay Dooley was in Mt. Vernon last week to take the County Examination. — Thad Drew of Cooksburg passed through here enroute to Berea last week. — John W. Cox was in McKee last week. — Mrs. Tina Baker has returned from Berea where she has been under care of Drs. Robinson. — Pat Owens and Robert Johnson of Hamilton, O., were on Big Hill last week visiting friends and relatives.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Scoville

Scoville, June 8. — The Rev. Isaac Gabbard preached at the Buck Creek Graded School house Wednesday night, May 30. — Miss Reba Williams was the guest of her cousins, the Misses Lennie and Isabel Mainous, last Sunday. — I. D. Hacker spent the latter part of last week in Richmond. — A few of the young folks of this place attended church at Pleasant Grove Sunday. — Mrs. Sam Rosner and baby were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Ross at this place last week. — J. W. Rowland is on the sick list. — People are anxiously awaiting the result of the well that is being drilled for oil near this place.

Island City

Island City, June 11. — We are having fine showers at present and everything looks prosperous. — Irish potatoes are nearly large enough for shipment, if the allies need them. — Isaac Price of Pebworth was in our vicinity this week in the interest of his candidacy for County Judge. — A fine girl by the name of Sarah Virginia came to the home of Andy and Mrs. Grace Becknell recently, all are getting along fine. — J. C. Gentry, who went to the Robinson Hospital at Berea for blood poison, has returned giving the Doctors praise for curing him. — The people have commenced working over their corn and seem to be more interested than ever before, expecting a large crop. — Sunday-school was organized at the Southern Church recently with Rosa Gentry, Rosa Nantz, and Della Gentry as teachers. — There was a good number of our boys that registered on the 5th, showing their willingness to answer the call. — We see people idle who could be better in formed if they would take a good newspaper, try The Citizen.

Pebworth

Pebworth, June 12. — The infant daughter of Hiram Begley is ill. — Isaac Judd, son of Tom Judd, died at his father's home last week from tuberculosis. — The orchards in this section are badly infected with blight which threatens to exterminate our trees if something isn't done. We need a County Agent for Lee and Owsley, who can demonstrate the best methods of fighting this disease of our orchards. — The Misses Mertie Combs and Carlisle Daugherty attended baptismal services at Heidelberg Sunday afternoon. — Procter precinct registered 59 on June 5. The entire registration for Lee County was 716, 415 of these claimed exemption from the draft. Not very patriotic for Lee. — The people so far inland as we don't realize that this is another war for freedom. Europe might be on another planet. The freedom of the world doesn't mean freedom of America to us. But it is time we were waking to the fact.



Dean McAllister



Mrs. Elizabeth Peck

BEREA COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

June 13--August 7, 1917
EIGHT WEEKS

MANAGEMENT

The Summer School is now in charge of Dean McAllister assisted by several other of the regular instructors in different departments of Berea. Beginning with the first day of the Summer School and continuing until the close of the exhibition at its end, Dean McAllister will be "Summer Regent," having oversight regarding the conduct of the students of the Summer School, and of all other students who may remain in Berea during the summer. (Students who reside at their own homes during the summer will not be under the direct supervision of the Summer Regent unless they engage in work for the College.) During the remaining time of the summer vacation Prof. Miles E. Marsh, Dean of Labor, will be Summer Regent.

REGULATIONS

The regulations of the Summer School are the same as those of the regular term time. Students in town will observe the rules of the Students' Manual.

All students in Summer School, or working for the College, attend a student's Conference at 9:15 a. m. each Sunday, Sunday School at 9:30 and a general assembly (some entertainment) each Tuesday night at 7:30.

The School shall continue eight weeks and the work done in it may count for one unit in College, Normal, Academy, or Vocational Departments or two half units. One hundred and twenty-eight hours in the Summer School are accounted equivalent to the one hundred and forty-four hours of term time.

A student taking a unit of work in the Summer School may do office work up to eighteen hours a week or manual labor up to twenty-four hours per week.

No student shall attend any class in the Summer School unless he has been regularly assigned. All bills must be paid in advance.

COURSES

Classes have been organized in the following courses:

EDUCATION

1. School Administration.—A full and free discussion of School Administration, its various lines; including district, village and city schools; the work and office of County and State Superintendent. Material for study taken from Educational Journals and various works upon the subject. Chacellor: Our Schools, Their Administration and Supervision. Normal credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

2. Educational Psychology.—This course treats of the results of experimental psychology as applied to the problems of the school room. Prerequisite, an elementary course in Psychology. College credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

ENGLISH

1. English Literature.—An introductory course in English Literature. The aim of this course is to give a general survey of English Literature, with more regard to content than chronology; discussing the greater works and the most important elements in the form and technique of poetry. The purpose throughout being to help the student to an intelligent appreciation and genuine enjoyment of literature. Manley: English Prose and Poetry. College Credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

LATIN

1. Caesar.—Books I-IV; review of syntax; Latin composition. Academy or Normal credit, one unit. 16 hours per week.

MATHEMATICS

1. Solid Geometry.—Prerequisite, Plane Geometry. College credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

SCIENCE COURSES

1. Physics.—A beginning course in Physics designed to acquaint the student with all the fundamental principles of Physics. 1. General Mechanics and Heat. 2. Electricity and Magnetism. 3. Sound and Light; their nature, cause and practical application. Laboratory fee, \$3.00. Millikan and Gale: Introduction to Physics. Academy or Normal credit, one unit. 16 hours per week.

SPECIAL FEATURES

In addition to the regular courses, there will be various entertainments and social occasions among which are the following:

1. Doctor and Mrs. Roberts—Lawn Fete
2. Dean McAllister—The Art of Study
3. President Frost—
4. Mrs. Peck and Mr. Rigby—Songs and Violin
5. Professor Raine—Readings from the Scotch
6. Professor Hunt—Moving Pictures
7. Mr. Livengood—Moonlight Walk
8. Dean Marsh—Things Worth While

EXPENSES

The fee for one-half unit course is \$5.00, for courses aggregating three-fourths of a unit, or a whole unit, \$10, and there can be no rebate in case a student leaves before the completion of the work. (No student may take more than 4 unit's work in the Summer School.)

For further information, or friendly advice, address

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secretary.
Berea, Kentucky.

MADISON COUNTY

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, June 12. — Crops are looking fine. The people of this section are getting out large crops of all kinds this spring. — Mrs. Arthur Kidd of Dayton, O., is visiting her father and mother-in-law for the past week. — Oil leasers are in our midst this week, leasing oil and mineral rights. — Born to the wife of Wm. Russell Brown, a fine baby girl. Mother and baby doing well. — Mrs. Burt Harrison has returned from visiting in Boyle County.

Kingston

Kingston, June 11. — Miss Marie Ledford of Paint Lick is the guest of Mrs. George Moody. — Miss Grace Kidwell of Carter County visited Miss Ora Flannery last week. — Mr. and Mrs. Claud Todd of Brassfield spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Todd's parents. — A number of people from Berea attended the Children's Day exercises at the Christian church at Mt. Zion Sunday. Among them was the Vocational quartette, Messrs. Fred Smith, Eugene Marsh, Kimber Bowles, and Cecil McGuire, who gave some good selections. — Miss Kathleen Maupin of Cardome College, Georgetown, came home last week. — Mrs. Jim Baker and children of Berea are visiting Mrs. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Adams. — Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flannery spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Treadway at Paint Lick. — Edd Lamson of Georgetown College was visiting friends here Sunday. — George Moody has purchased a new Ford car. — Bertha Ogg of Lexington has been visiting relatives at Kingston.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 18. — The canning campaign is now on in earnest. Housewives are using everything edible and available. A quantity of mustard and turnip greens have been successfully canned; beets, peas, cherries, rhubarb, and raspberries are being stored away for winter. — Josephine and Ayleen Mainous, the canning club girls from this section, attended a meeting at Narrow Gap last week. The presiding officers were Miss Gunn, county demonstrator, Miss Adelia Fox and Mrs. Mat Moody. Peas, beets, and cherries were canned. The girls were taught to embroider badges for the uniforms, to be worn by the club girls. — Reuben Hollinsworth, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Robinson-Hospital is able to be out. — Mr. and Mrs. Penniman, Mr. Allen, wife and daughter, were visitors at the home of L. J. Flannery Sunday evening. — A. M. Flannery, who had the misfortune of losing his house and contents by fire quite recently, is residing at the home of his parents. His wife and little daughter had been in Ohio for some time previous where they had been summoned by their relatives who were seriously ill. — Corn crops look prosperous; many farmers having cultivated their fields the second time while a few others who have fresh land are not thru planting. — An abundant fruit crop of apples, peaches, and grapes, are in evidence with blackberries plentiful. — Sunday-school services at Blue Lick were ably conducted by Taylor Muncy. A large crowd, principally children, was present.

Coyle

Coyle, June 16. — We are having some real cool weather. — Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Powell were in Richmond shopping Thursday. — Mr. and Mrs. Joel Broughton of Irvine spent Sunday with Mrs. Broughton's parents of this place. — Bro. B. F. Petty and Dr. Bowe of Lendland held an all day meeting at Viney Fork last Sunday. There was a large crowd and plenty to eat, all had a nice time. Let every one remember the protracted meeting which begins the first Monday night in September.

Whites Station

Whites Station, June 18. — The Misses Adaline, Kathleen, and Mary O'Neil of Richmond spent last week with their cousins, Mary Elizabeth and Jane Powers. — Mr. and Mrs. John B. Herndon motored to Lancaster last Sunday. — A. J. and Monroe Lackey are spending a few days with their cousin, James Potts. — Harry Adams of Lexington is visiting his grandmother. — Mayne Potts entertained to supper last Thursday evening the Misses Oneils of Richmond, Mary Elizabeth and Jane Powers and Margaret McWilliam. — Tom Mason motored to Kirksville last week.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, June 18. — The farmers are getting behind with their work owing to so much rain. — Rev. Johnson filled his regular appointment at Crooked Creek Sunday. — Mrs. Lizzie Scrivner and daughter spent Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Gum. — Mrs. Grace Winn returned home Saturday from Richmond,

where she had been attending school. — Rev. L. F. Martin will fill his regular appointment at Station Camp Sunday. — Ancil Winkler visited home folks Sunday.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, June 15. — Death came to the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Fields and claimed her grandson, Vincent Howard, aged 19. Vincent was an earnest Christian young man. — A company of our local capitalists have organized the Turner's Creek Mining Company, and will operate near Everts. — Congressman Caleb Powers is spending a short vacation here looking after the interest of his coal lands. — The Rev. Carl Michel, who has been in Y. M. C. A. work among the allied prisoners in Germany, spoke to a large and interested audience in the Presbyterian Church Sunday night.

LAUREL COUNTY

London

London, June 14. — One of the most enjoyable occasions recently was the New Hope singing Association held in the courthouse last Sunday. — Miss Davidson has returned from Milner, Ga., where she has been teaching. — Beginning Sunday there will be a week's tent meeting held by the Rev. John W. Pitcher of Baltimore near the postoffice. — Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis will occupy the residence on Long Street vacated by Mr. Steele and family.

LESLIE COUNTY

Hyden

Hyden, June 14. — The Rev. W. B. Buyers is enjoying a visit from W. A. Bradley of New York city, a prominent newspaper and magazine writer. — Recently several loads of well drilling machinery were brought here which looks like there may soon be some oil business here. — Messrs. Mahan and Getsy are in this vicinity surveying land for the Peabody Coal Company. — C. C. Williams of West Virginia is here looking after oil interest.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, June 14. — Perry County fell short on the Liberty Loan Bond subscription due to the shortness of time in which to do it. — The marriage ceremony of Miss Edna Roberts and R. E. Walker, both of City for the summer. — Henry Smithing at the Presbyterian Manse; the Rev. Mc Lanchlin officiated. — J. C. Wilcox was placed in jail here Friday night and will be tried at the next term of circuit court. — The Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church were very successful with their ice-cream and strawberry festival Tuesday night.

PULASKI COUNTY

Somerset

Somerset, June 15. — Pulaski County ran over the amount allotted for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan Bonds. — The new school board organized by electing A. E. Barnes president, W. H. Ramsey secretary. — The State Board raised the assessed valuation of land in Pulaski County five per cent, making a total of \$3,062,628. — Joe H. Gibson, cashier of the First National Bank here, was appointed by Governor Stanley a member of the Pulaski County National Council of Defense. — Miss Stella May just returned from New York and Washington she enjoyed a delightful visit. — Jim Roberts fell and broke his arm in two places.

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, June 15. — Chad Smith, an employee of the Federal Coal Company, was brought here and lodged in jail, accused of killing Giles Jackson. — The Misses Bingham have returned from New York city for the summer. — Henry Smith of Harlan was visiting homefolks here Sunday. — Congressman Caleb Powers was here Wednesday; he is in very poor health. — James B. Partin, an old resident of this county but for the past few years of Englewood, Tenn., was a visitor here Monday. — Grover Creech of State University is spending his vacation at home.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, June 18. — Lawrence Stollard, son of Mrs. Victoria Stollard, was poisoned Sunday by eating some mulberries. — Dixon Caudill is still very ill and his chances for recovery are not hopeful. — Ira Hall of Colson is under the care of the doctors at Whitesburg. — The Rev. Mr. McGowan filled his regular monthly appointment Sunday at the Camp Branch Chapel. — The Misses Urana and Edna Bowens entertained a large crowd of boys and girls Sunday. — Nathaniel Hale has his road

(Continued on Page Five)

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR
IT'S
BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER
Than Any Other Brand